The New-York Times.

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DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS

Movements of the New-York Yacht Squadron.

Hearty Reception Accorded by the Eastern Club.

More Official Information About the Indians.

Serious War Determined Upon in Nevada.

Close of the Buffalo Trotting Park Meeting.

A Political Speech in Chicago by Senator Carl Schurz.

YACHTING.

Arrival of the New-York Squadron at Boston—How It Was Received by the Eastern Club—The Dinner at Shirley Point.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SHIRLEY POINT, Mass., Aug. 12.—The New-York Yacht Club came up from Nantasket Roads this afternoon, and anchored off India wharf. In the evening there was a dinner at Tafft's Hotel, given to the New-York Yacht Club by the members of the Eastern Yacht Club. About one hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. After satisfying the hunger of the guests, speechifying was in order. Commodore HURD, of the Eastern Club, opened the post-prandial talk with a brief welcome to the New-York Yacht Club, and closed with the health of Commodore BENNETT. In response, Commodore J. G. BENNETT, Jr., spoke very kindly of the courteous manner in which the Eastern Yacht Club had received them, and hoped that next year the New-York Club might reciprocate. Mr. BENNETT also spoke in a pleasant manner about the feelings of yachtmen in general, and their hopes in regard to their own boats. Mr. BENNETT was received with immense applause, and made a good and telling after-dinner speech. The diners left about 11 P. M. for Boston.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—Most of the New-York yachts left the anchorage in Nantasket Roads today and came up to the city, giving to the Bay an unusual and highly-attractive appearance. Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Judge BEDFORD, LEONARD JEROME, LAWRENCE JEROME, LESTER WALLACK, with other distinguished gentlemen and several ladies, are participating in the pleasures of the cruise. The meeting of the two squadrons—the Eastern and New-York Yacht Clubs—occurred on Friday forenoon. Three of the New-York vessels came in in advance of the others on Thursday evening. They were received with salutes merely, and anchored near the vessels of the Eastern Club, which remained in waiting, close to Fort Warren, during the night. The New-York Squadron came in sight of Cape Cod at an early hour in the morning, and their approach was immediately reported, and, through the Merchants' Exchange, telegraphed to Hull, when the Eastern yachtsmen got ready to receive their visitors. They started down the bay at 9¼ o'clock. At this time the wind was blowing gently from the north-east, and the yachts were obliged to tack constantly, and made slow progress out. Nine miles below Boston light, at noon, the two squadrons reached each other, and the greeting salute was fired from the *Rebecca*, Commodore HEARD's yacht, and returned by the *Dauntless*, Commodore BENNET. The *Dauntless* was leading the New-York yachts. Salutes were fired on all the yachts of each squadron as they passed the flag-ship of the other one. The Eastern Club sailed below the New-Yorkers, and both squadrons then formed two divisions and sailed up to the anchorage-ground in a double line, the New-York yachts leading. The following was the order in which they moved:

NEW-YORK YACHTS.

Port.—*Columbia*—Rear H. Commodore Franklin Osgood; *Dreadnaught*, Capt. Samuels; *Fleetwing*, Capt. George Osgood; *Idler*, Capt. Durant; *Magic*, Capt. Lester Wallack; *Foam*, Capt. Homans; *Gracie*, Capts. Johnson and Krebs; *Sappho*, Capt. Douglas.

Starboard.—*Dauntless*, Commodore Bennett; *Rambler*, Acting Vice-Commodore Banker; *Tarolinta*, Capt. Kent; *Wanderer*, Capt. Lorillard; *Halcyon*, Capt. Smith; *Eva*, Capt. Macy; *Vindex*, Capt. Senter; *Vixen*, Capt. Livingston.

EASTERN YACHTS.

Port.—*Sadie*, Vice-Commodore Burgess; *Belle*, Capt. Gardner; *Edith*, Capt. Hovey; *Daisy*, Capt. Otis; *Juniata*, Capt. Dexter; *Narragansett*, Capt. Dexter; *Wivern*, Capt. Boardman.

Starboard.—*Rebecca*, Commodore Heard; *Ethel*, Capt. Churchill; *Julia*, Capt. Whiting; *Coming*, Capt. Tucker; *Ianthe*, Capt. Pickman; *Alice*, Capt. Appleton; *Glimpse*, Capt. Jeffries; *Violet*, Capt. Childs.

The wind freshened considerably in the middle of the day, and there was a first-rate easterly breeze as the yachts came up to the anchorage ground. At 2 o'clock they had all come to anchor, and in half an hour the sails were furled and the social amenities of the visit began with a visit from Commodore BENNETT, of the New-York Club, to Commodore HEARD, of the Eastern Club. Later in the afternoon this visit was returned by Commodore HEARD. These visits were made for the purpose of arranging the minor details of the regatta which is to take place on Monday. Today the New-York gentlemen were entertained at a dinner at Tafft's, Point Shirley.

The yachts are anchored south-west of Fort Warren, and the steamers to Hull and Hingham pass directly among them, so that the passengers on those boats have a fine opportunity for a view of the beautiful vessels, which it is well worth a trip down the harbor to see. There was a display of fireworks last evening on the vessels of the Eastern Club, in honor of the visitors. Today was devoted entirely to social festivities.

THE INDIANS.

Letter From the Secretary of War to the Interior Department—Further Details as to the Condition of the Tribes—Their Attitudes and Depredations.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Secretary of the Interior today received the following from the Secretary of War:

SIR: In connection with the War Department letter of the 16th of June, stating that copies of your communication and inclosures, relative to certain Santee, Yankton and other Sioux Indians, had been referred to the Commanding General of the Department at Dakota, I have the honor to inclose herewith for your information and consideration extracts from the reports of the Commanding General of the Department at Dakota, and other officers having knowledge of these Indians, and a copy of an indorsement expressing the views of the General of the army on the subject. From these reports will be seen the desirability of maintaining friendly relations with the Indians now in Montana, at least until the Spring opens, when the Government will be in much better condition to repel any hostile demonstration made by them. As a matter of expediency, as well as kindness to the Indians themselves, I would suggest that while peaceable they be supplied with rations the same as the Sioux Indians in that Agency, who are friendly to the whites, and thus give them an opportunity for improvement.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

The inclosures referred to consist of extracts from reports or indorsements of Major LEWIS, Seventh Infantry, Gen. HANCOCK, Gen. SHERIDAN, and Gen. SHERMAN. Major LEWIS reports the presence of a considerable band of Santee, Yankton, and other Sioux in Montana, attracted there by large herds of buffalo in that region, and recommends the policy of keeping them quiet by feeding at Milk River Agency. He also gives it as the opinion of the settlers at Benton, that the Black Feet, Pigeons and Bloods will go into the British Possessions, and remain there from fear of the Sioux. Major-Gen. HANCOCK, in forwarding this report, concurs with the report, and adds:

> If these Indians are fed and allowed to remain where they are until they commit some overt act of hostility, either against us or friendly Indians under our protection, I believe the matter would be judiciously disposed of. In this event, the Groseventres and Assiniboines should be satisfied or compensated for this occupation of territory which has been recognized as their own, which can easily and readily be done. And the Sioux should be notified of the condition on which they are permitted to temporarily or permanently remain. The feeding of Indians I have no control over, and therefore cannot act in that direction. I believe, eventually, we shall have trouble in that section of country, which will make it necessary for us to settle the Indian question. We have not cavalry or other force in Montana, or high up the Missouri, to permit us to think of settling this question at the present time. I think the settlement of it should be deferred, if possible, until the Northern Pacific Railroad is well advanced westward. I think it would be wise to increase the force of cavalry in Montana as soon as practicable, in order to intimidate these people from committing acts of hostility as far as possible, and give us the delay we wish before being forced to meet the question with arms. This very delay may give the Indians wiser views, and enable a final settlement to be made without resort to any more force. In this precautionary measure I would also recommend that additional troops and cavalry be sent as soon as practicable to Fort Buford. Knowing how much the War Department is harassed by applications for more troops, I do not present these views with the expectation that immediate action can be taken on the recommendation, but the sooner action can be taken the better. If the Interior Department decides to feed these Indians where they are, I should like to be advised of the fact, as it might influence action hereafter in certain contingencies.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN expresses his views on the subject as follows:

> "It has been my belief for the past two years that a difficulty with these northern Sioux cannot be avoided, and that it is only a matter of time, and not very long time either, when it will take place. We are certainly not prepared for it, and cannot be until next Spring, and I therefore recommend that all the concessions possible be made in the way of issues to these Indians, wherever they may be, until we can get more troops on the Upper Missouri. I have repeatedly directed attention to the concentration of a good-sized force at Buford, but the War Department has been so harassed by so many calls of pressing need that no attention has been paid to my suggestions. I propose to send at least four companies of cavalry and three companies of infantry to Fort Buford in early Spring. This will make a pretty good force there. Fort Buford as it is now and has been for three or four years practically in a state of siege. I have no doubt the last raid, made, I think, on the 23d or 24th July, in the Gallatin Valley, was by a party of these Indians."

Under date of Aug. 7 Gen. SHERMAN submits the preceding communication to the Secretary of War, with the following remarks: The army is in no condition to meet the requirements of war with the Sioux Indians, in the inaccessible region about Milk River Agency. Other measures in that quarter are defensive and necessarily very weak. A gentleman connected with the Interior Department, long familiar with Indian affairs, after reading the foregoing recommendations remarked today that the suggestions of the various officers concerning the Indians reminded him of feeding rats in their fancied security until dogs enough could be found to catch and kill them.

War Determined Upon in Nevada—Gen. Crook's Campaign against the Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The Pah Utes in Nevada are determined to commence war against the Shoens over a disputed boundary question; but they are unable to purchase arms in Nevada and they will send to San Francisco for them. Not much bloodshed is anticipated. Advices from Tucson, Arizona, to the 29th of July state that Gen. CROOK's campaign against the Apache Indians is proceeding vigorously. He is confident of reducing the savages to submission if he is not interfered with by the Peace Commission.

THE TURF.

The Buffalo Races—Close of the Fall Meeting.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—A match-race today between *Tommy Jefferson* and *Geo. Wilkes*, for a purse of $2,000, attracted considerable attendance, notwithstanding the great departure of visitors. Both animals are stallions. Jefferson's performances in the late regular meetings had made him a host of friends. In the first heat *Jefferson* came in on a slow jog-trot first by ten lengths. Previous to starting *Jefferson* sold in the pools at $100 to $50 for *Wilkes*. In the second heat *Jefferson* sold for $150 to $60 for *Wilkes*. *Wilkes* came in first by a length, hotly pressed by *Jefferson*. In the third heat *Jefferson* stock declined amazingly. *Wilkes* came in first by seven or eight lengths. In the fourth heat *Jefferson* won by a length. In the fifth heat pools sold ten to one in favor of *Jefferson*. *Jefferson* came in in a jog the winner, by three lengths, of the heat and the race. The following is the summary:

Jefferson	1	2	2	1	1
Wilkes	2	1	1	2	2

Time—2:29, 2:27¼, 2:28, 2:27¼, 2:27¼.

This closes one of the most exciting and brilliant race-meetings on record. The order throughout was most perfect, the Police arrangements being excellent. There was only a single case of pocket-picking, but two arrests for disorderly conduct, and not a single burglary committed. Such a Police record, in consideration of the immense crowd in attendance, has not a parallel.

Departure of President Grant from Long Branch—A Fatal Railroad Accident.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 12.—President GRANT, accompanied by Gen. PORTER, left today for Camden, to visit Senator CATTELL. The President, after dining with the Senator, left for Philadelphia, where he will be the guest of Ex-Secretary BORIE. The President returns to his cottage on Monday. Secretary FISH and wife left this morning for their home. A grand complimentary ball was given to WILLIAM KEETING this evening at the Continental Hotel, which was the most fashionable dress-ball of this season, and the élite of Long Branch was present, very fashionably attired. The leading belles of the evening were Miss Minnie Crosby, Mrs. H. V. Bemis, Mrs. D. H. Booth, Mrs. O. H. Tobey, Mrs. P. H. Smith, Mrs. Rowland Davis, Mrs. Charles A. Robinson, Mrs. Edward McCleave. Edward L. Dunn, of Bloomfield, N. J., while attempting to jump upon a train leaving for New-York, this evening, accidentally slipped between the cars, and falling across the track, the train passed over him, killing him instantly. At the Coroner's inquest no blame was attached to the Railroad Company by the jury.

A Desperate Murder in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 12.—At about 2 o'clock this morning, DOMINICK BYRNES inflicted three dangerous stabs upon NED HUGHES, a cab-driver, who went to the hospital bleeding profusely. Subsequently BYRNES stabbed PAT BRADY twice through the heart, killing him instantly. After a chase of several blocks, BYRNES was arrested by the Police. The murder occurred in a coffee-house near Poydras Market. The cause was whisky.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

He Makes a Speech to the Germans in Chicago—His Views on the Questions of the Day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Senator SCHURZ, who had been induced by a large number of Germans in this city to give them his views on political topics, addressed a large audience in Farwell Hall, this evening, in German. In his opening remarks he gave the Germans of this country the credit of sympathizing with him in his political course, and promised to unfold his views without reserve. It was claimed that a few restless agitators were the cause of the confusion now existing among political parties; and yet no reforms could be successfully carried through without agitation. The present hour brought to view a new order of things, with new problems, new dangers, new duties, unprovided for in the old programmes of political parties. Our civil war, in sweeping away the doctrine of secession, abolishing slavery, and breaking the slave-holders' power, had established the civil and political rights of all citizens, but had estranged the feelings of citizens of different sections of the country, and rendered necessary a new system of taxation, reaching every material interest. The Government of today has grown far beyond what it was once, and the number of its officers assumed the proportions of an army who exercised wide-spread influence in political concerns, while the power wielded by money frequently tries and often succeeds in controlling Executives, Legislatures, and Courts of justice, and partisan organizations were used to further the individual interest of politicians. The interest of the country demands that the questions growing out of the war, embodied in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, should be accepted by all political parties as the theory of civil and political rights, are are the only ones consistent with the maintenance of free government. The prejudice of persons averse to the amendments must be overcome by patriotic men, firmly upholding the results of the war, and the Southern people must be gradually cut loose from the past and its painful memories as well as their peculiar desires and aspirations, and their thoughts directed to those interests which we have in common. To this end nothing would be more desirable than the removal of political disabilities by a general amnesty. The speaker considered it one of the most serious blunders of the Republican Party that this amnesty was not granted long ago. In a republic where the whole political organization of society is based upon the universality of suffrage, political disabilities are antagonistic to republicanism. Missouri, today by the removal of disfranchisement, enjoys perfect repose, order and general good feeling. Disfranchisement is used by one party to keep The other down. That's its object. the result is that the most unscrupulous politicians, under such circumstances being most useful, soon become influential. The speaker said if he could not maintain the ascendency of his party by honest means, he would be willing to let it go through a purifying process. The miseries and fierce convulsions in Missouri before the removal of political disabilities, and the peace and tranquillity in that State since the removal, were portrayed in glowing colors. There was something higher in politics than the possession and distribution of public plunder. There were two elements of difficulty in the South which must be viewed in connection with the Amnesty question. The disunion spirit trying to keep down colored people, and Union men producing disorders known as Kuklux outrages; and, on the other hand the administration of unscrupulous, rapacious men called carpet-baggers. These two evils could not be alone removed by penal legislation on the part of Congress. The main relief must come from the people themselves, as it is evident that neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party, as now constituted in the most Southern States can afford relief. If the good men of both parties would unite they would possess numerical strength enough to bear down opposition, and moral power enough to maintain order and good government, and the removal of political disabilities by amnesty would bring about the result. The speaker said the opposition to the Kuklux bill in Congress was because it invested the Government with powers not warranted by the Constitution, powers more dangerous in effect than the abuse they were to correct. It was like appointing a lion to protect sheep against wolves. The lion would keep the wolves away, but what protected the sheep? The General Government has power to protect the rights and liberties of its citizens, but in doing so it is not to go beyond certain lines of its authority presented in the Constitution. Senators voted against this act, not as if they had been unwilling to protect the lives, rights and liberties of those who need it in the South, but because the manner in which protection is proposed is involving great dangers to the rights and liberties of all. We refuse to grant such powers to the Executive, not because the President now in office did not individually possess our confidence, but because we would not entrust any man, were he ever so great and good, with such powers to rule over the American people in periods of extreme public peril. A temporary grant of such extraordinary powers may be a necessity, as the Romans appointed a Dictator when an enemy was at their gates. In such period the habit of using exceptional powers is easily acquired, but is is time we should understand that the war is over; that habits of war must be dropped; that constitutional Government must once more reign supreme. There is no safety for free institutions but in this. It has been said that the Kuklux bill was brought forward in Congress, not merely for the purpose of suppressing disorder and violence, but of enabling the Republican Party to maintain or restore its ascendency, especially the President, to secure for himself the electoral vote of the South by the machinery of that law. It is my deliberate conviction, based upon personal observation, that the majority of those who voted for the bill had no other object than to afford protection to persons in the South, who seem to be exposed to persecution and outrage. Many voted for the bill with hesitation and regret. I don't want to justify their vote or to excuse anybody, but to be just. I am honestly convinced that nothing has done more to keep up a live spirit from which Kuklux outrages proceed than the acrimonious war that was waged upon reconstruction measures and constitutional amendments, and the studious encouragement given to the hope that all these things would be swept away again if the Democratic Party should come into power. I am furthermore convinced that the large majority of the Republican Party, North and South, favor a liberal, generous and strictly constitutional policy, and that the demagogues and schemers among the leaders of that party would have been utterly impotent had not the lawless element in the South and the blind reactionists everywhere furnished them capital to work upon. Speaking of San Domingo, the speaker said the annexation of San Domingo would lead to the annexation of the American tropics down to the Isthmus, giving a population possessing nothing in common with us. The Senator said: "I have been severely censured and attacked for my attitude in this affair; that cannot touch me; but when a respectable Republican journal summons Mr. SUMNER and myself to compose personal differences with the President for the sake of public interest, it deserved an answer. I cannot understand this view of public affairs. I know no personal difference that could influence my political attitude. My personal relations with the President were never otherwise than friendly. I complain of nothing, and were it otherwise I would certainly lose my self-respect if, on account of personal feeling, I was capable of attacking the policy of the President; but if the President were my dearest, most intimate friend, his friendship would not restrain me from opposing a violation to the Constitution.

THE TREATY.

Chief-Justice Cockburn Appointed Arbitrator for England.

The Commissioners for the Government—Eminent Counsel Selected—Action of the Swiss Government.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The report that Lord Chief-Justice COCKBURN had been appointed arbitrator for Great Britain, under the Treaty of Washington, is confirmed. The drawing up of the case for the British Government has been intrusted to the Lord Chancellor, with Lord TENTERDEN and Prof. MONTAGUE BERNARD as assistants; and Sir ROUNDELL PALMER will act as counsel for Great Britain before the Board of Arbitration.

[The Right Hon. Sir ALEXANDER JAMES EDMUND COCKBURN, Bart, was born in 1802. He is a son of Mr. ALEXANDER COCKBURN, formerly English Minister in Columbia; succeeded in 1858 to the baronetcy of his uncle, the late Rev. Sir WILLIAM COCKBURN, Bart., Dean of York. Having been educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated LL. B. in 1829, Mr. COCKBURN was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and went the Western circuit. In 1841 he became Queen's Counsel, during the railway mania of 1846 had the good fortune to obtain a large share of the Parliamentary practice which arose out of the various lines projected, and at the general election of 1847 was returned for Southampton in the advanced Liberal interest. He did not take a very prominent position as a debater until he made his memorable defense of Lord PALMERSTON's foreign policy, on the Pacifico question, in 1850, which was one of the most eloquent and successful speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons. He was soon after appointed Solicitor-General, was promoted to be Attorney-General in March, 1851, and continued to hold the latter office till the dissolution of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's ministry in the spring of 1852. On the formation of the Coalition Cabinet, he resumed his post as Attorney-General, and was in 1854 appointed Recorder of Bristol. While Attorney-General he was engaged in the "Hopwood case," and displayed consummate ability in the prosecution of W. PALMER. On the death of Chief-Justice JERVIS, at the close of 1856, Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN was created Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, and was advanced to the high office of Lord Chief-Justice of England on the elevation of the late Lord CAMPBELL to the woolsack in 1859. His charge to the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, London, delivered April 10, 1867, in the cause of Gen. NELSON and Lieut. BRAND, prosecuted by the Jamaica Defense Committee, is a masterly performance, and contains a most elaborate exposition of martial law, and of the manner in which it has been applied in various periods of English history.]

Action of the Swiss Government Relative to Its Commissioner.

BERNE, Aug. 12.—The Swiss Federal Council has resolved to reserve the appointment of an arbitrator on the part of Switzerland upon the *Alabama* claims until after those of England and Italy are selected.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Fatal Land Slide—The Currency Statement—Affairs in the Police Court—Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Today, while a number of men were at work on an embankment in New-Jersey-avenue, a part of it gave way, burying three men. Their fellow-laborers immediately commenced removing the earth, and soon the head of PATRICK CHAMBERS was uncovered. He was alive, the roots of the tree which grew upon the bank having fallen above his neck in such a manner as to prevent the heavy clods from pressing on it. Soon the remainder of his body was made bare, and he was lifted out, and to the surprise of all he was able to stand. No bones were broken, but he was badly bruised about the shoulders and the lower part of his body, and had received a cut on the face. The other men, SAMUEL BROODES and JAMES HOBBINGTON, were killed.

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS.

The following Internal Revenue officers in the City of New-York were today removed from office: WILLARD BULLARD and ALEXANDER N. LEWIS, Detectives; GEO. W. DE COSTA and E. J. WHEELER, Special Assistant Assessors for the First District; L. T. O'BRIEN and J. GLYNN, Special Assistant Assessors for the Second District; R. M. COONEY, ANSON ATWOOD and A. M. STARSBURG, Special Assistant Assessors for the Third District. This action was taken after full consultation between Supervisor DUTCHER and the Commissioner. The appointments were made out of the regular order, without the recommendation of the Assessors of the districts or of the Supervisor. The saving to the Government by this reduction is precisely $50 per diem.

EXECUTIVE PARDONS.

The President has signed the unconditional pardon of TRAVIS REDWINE, convicted in the Eastern District Court of Arkansas, on the 14th of April, 1871, of illicit distillation of liquors, and sentence suspended on account of the poverty, age and feeble health, as well as ignorance of the law on the part of the prisoner. The President has also pardoned HENRY WILLIS, alias Henry Wells, convicted in the District Court of Maryland, of importing cigars contrary to law, and sentenced to be imprisoned sixty days and fined $50.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed JAMES BIRNEY and CLAUDIUS GRANT, of Michigan, to be Commissioners for that State at the centennial celebration of American Independence in Philadelphia in 1876. The President has also appointed the following Postmasters: J. M. LEWIS, at Barnesville, Ohio; SAMUEL SAVIERS, at Tecumseh, Mich.; C. C. GILLESPIE, at Calvert, Texas. The President has also appointed J. E. GRAHAM to be Third Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine.

THE POLICE COURT.

An investigation by the Committee of the Territorial Legislature into the affairs of the Police Court here has developed an unfavorable state of facts relative to its administration. The details of the manner in which the public funds have been manipulated is exciting severe comment from the newspaper Press of all shades of politics. Accounts of prosecution and the imposition of fines, the manner in which witnesses were obtained, and the treatment of female witnesses and prisoners, are given in full. So far the investigation does not show any complicity on the part of Judge SNELL in the disreputable transactions, but the under officers of the Court and others are shown up in the most unenviable light.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week amount to $375,000.

Shipments.

Notes	$1,512,429
Fractional currency	589,167
The Treasurer holds as security for National Bank Circulation	362,725,000
And for public deposits	15,716,500
Internal revenue receipts today	476,342
Total for fiscal year to date	19,622,722
Subscription to the new loan today	20,000
National Bank notes in circulation at this date	320,374,894

Irishmen Organizing.

The Sarsfield Guards, a newly formed independent military company, met last night to receive new members. Its officers are BENJAMIN CURRAN, Captain, and WILLIAM MUMAN and MICHAEL McCARTHY First and Second Lieutenants. About fifteen names were added to the roll last evening.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12—7 P. M.—The barometer remains without material change at the Rocky Mountain stations. The high pressure north of Wisconsin, Friday afternoon, now extends from Northern Michigan eastward into Canada. The low barometer in New-England is central in Massachusetts, with threatening weather and rain southward. The barometer has fallen very generally from Minnesota to Kansas, and in the Gulf States. The temperature is lower than yesterday on Lakes Erie and Ontario, but has risen somewhat from Louisiana to Georgia. Rain has been reported from the lower lakes to Tennessee. Partially cloudy and clear weather now prevails west of the Alleghany Mountains and Blue Ridge. Smoky haze continues in Detroit.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall north and west of Illinois, and to a less extent from Texas to Florida, and local rains are probable for these regions on Sunday. A disturbance of some extent will probably be developed in Central Florida. The light local storms now prevailing on the coast of North Carolina and New-England will probably be dissipated, and rising barometer with warm weather will prevail on Sunday from Virginia to the lower lakes and New-England.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	71	83	83	84	83
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.99	..	29.99	..	29.98

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 77.

A Mysterious Murder in Colorado—Escape of the Assassin.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Aug. 11.—A cold-blooded murder was committed last night thirteen miles from this place, up the Platte River. GEORGE M. BONACINA and a Mrs. NEWTON, his sister, were shot by a German farm hand named THEODORE MYERS. BONACINA is dead, and Mrs. NEWTON will probably die. MYERS is still at large, but a considerable reward is offered for his arrest. Mrs. NEWTON thinks that MYERS was hired to murder them. It appears she was married last Summer to one FREEDENHALL, who owned the property, but who deeded it to her after their marriage. A quarrel occurring subsequently, FREEDENHALL left his wife, who has since lived on the place with her brother. Suspicion naturally points to FREEDENHALL as the instigator of the murder.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

D. W. SOUTER, the United States Express delivery messenger, whose wagon was robbed recently, and who is under arrest for being implicated in the robbery, confesses he was concerned in it. He tells different stories about being urged to assist in the robbery of the Company, that he resisted, but finally yielded and entered into the robbery with J. SCANON and THOMAS GRADY, who are also under arrest. KENDALL, the driver, knew nothing of the affair.

The Republican Executive Committee met yesterday, and voted not to assume the responsibility of changing the time, as fixed by the General Committee, of holding the State Convention, Sept. 27. The Committee decided to invite Gen. BANKS to preside at the Convention, all delegates to be admitted by tickets only.

A United States Deputy Marshal has arrived at London, Canada, from Columbus, with a writ for the arrest of MALEY THOMPSON, on a charge of falsely representing himself as a United States officer in September, 1869, and thereby receiving money as such.

Gen. CROOK's campaign against the Apache Indians, in Oregon, is proceeding vigorously. He is confident of reducing the savages to submission if he is not interfered with by the Peace Commission.

On Friday evening, Mrs. JOHN J. EATON, and her son, were thrown from a carriage, in Arlington, Mass., causing the death of the lady yesterday morning. Mr. EATON was not fatally hurt.

In a base-ball match at Toronto, Canada, yesterday afternoon, between the Rockfords, of Illinois, and the Guelphs, of that city, the former were victorious by a score of 39 to 3. The attendance was small.

A young man named CANLEY, belonging to Montreal, nineteen years old, was killed on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, yesterday, at Conway Centre, while attempting to jump on a gravel-train.

The Board of Directors of Columbia College have received a letter from Dr. J. C. WELLING, announcing his acceptance of the Presidency of that institution, in place of Dr. G. W. SAMSON, resigned.

The Swiss Federal Council has resolved to reserve the appointment of an arbitrator on the part of Switzerland upon the *Alabama* claims until after those of England and Italy are selected.

GEO. CATLIN, an American artist, will return from Europe to America in September, after an absence of thirty years. He is in his seventy-sixth year, and hale and hearty.

The Tennessee Press Association reached Cincinnati yesterday, and are the guests of the city.

The Rockford (Ill.) Base-ball Club defeated the Maple Leaf Club, of Hamilton, Ontario, at Hamilton, on Friday, by a score of 50 to 9.

Senator SUMNER arrived in Boston yesterday morning.

The weather is warm in New-Orleans, and the city healthy.

GUATEMALA.

Success of the Revolution—Downfall of President Cerna.

A Guatemala correspondent of the Panama *Star & Herald*, writing from the capital under date of 10th July, says that the revolution which was commenced by Gen. D. MIGUEL GARCIA GRANADOS has been entirely successful in overturning the Administration of President CERNA. The latter for some years back has been losing the respect and adhesion of the people. On the last day of June the victorious army took possession of the capital; since then everything has gone on in the most orderly manner. The new Provisional Government had been recognized spontaneously by all the people of the Republic. Orders had been given that none of the members of the fallen Administration be molested or persecuted, as well as a free entry given to all who had emigrated. The monopoly of *aguardiente* was to be abolished, and freedom of the Press established, with every other measure necessary to preserve order, and the sale and planting of tobacco declared to be free."

Forrester, the Alleged Murderer of Mr Nathan.

To the other improbable reports that FORRESTER, the alleged murderer of Mr. NATHAN, was in New-Orleans on the 15th of July, the New-Orleans *Republican* adds the following:

"On the night of the 15th ult. our reporter was in a beer saloon in the Second district, when the statement was made to him that FORRESTER was not only in this city at that time, but at that moment in the bar-room, having indulged in a smile a few minutes previous. The reporter did not fully credit the assertion then, but circumstances have since transpired which confirm him in the belief that the story was literally true. At Police Head-quarters these averments are scouted, as it is thought the tale was made by a man well known in this community, for an especial purpose. The reporter is *positively informed* that FORRESTER's wife was here last month, but left about the middle of July, starting for New-Mexico, where she and her husband are at present; at least it is *so reported*."

The Charges Against Mrs. Wharton—No Poison Found in Major Wharton's Remains.

From the Baltimore American, Aug. 12.

There has been a rumor floating about the streets for the last three days to the effect that Prof. AIKEN has completed the analysis of the stomach of Major HENRY WHARTON, (brought from Norristown some weeks since,) and that no poison has been found. Prof. AIKEN and the members of the Medical Faculty, who are supposed to know the result of the analysis, decline to give any information, and the civil authorities profess to have no information on the subject. Without having any direct authority for the assertion, we think that it may be safely stated that the chemical investigation was concluded on Wednesday last, and that the results obtained were only negative; that is, the poisons looked for were not found. This, of course, does not decide the question as to whether Major WHARTON was poisoned or not, but the fact that the presence of poison was not discovered in his remains will have a powerful moral effect in relieving Mrs. WHARTON from the suspicion of having taken away her son's life. There was the largest money motive in this case, and the failure to sustain it will lift a heavy load of suspicion from the unhappy woman, weighed down as she is with the burden of the charges brought against her.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

A Colored Man at Port Chester Charged With Poisoning his Wife—The Body Exhumed for Examination—Strange Conduct of the Mother of the Deceased.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned in Port Chester, Westchester County, by the sudden death of a colored woman named SARAH ANTHONY, wife of JAMES ANTHONY, and allegations made by the mother of the deceased that poison had been administered to her by her husband. It appears that a house situated on Pearl-street, Port Chester, which has been occupied by JAMES ANTHONY and his wife, Mrs. MORRIS, (mother of Mrs. ANTHONY,) and several other members of the family, also another family of colored persons, has recently been the scene of frequent quarrels, although not of a serious character. About ten days ago, Mrs. ANTHONY became quite sick, whereupon Mrs. MORRIS started off, as it was understood, for Rye, in search of a colored woman with whom she was acquainted, to take care of her daughter. But instead of going after a nurse, Mrs. MORRIS proceeded direct to New-York with some articles which had been worn by the patient, for the purpose of submitting the same to the inspection of a certain clairvoyant, whose advice was sought. The latter, on furnishing the medicine which was to perform a miraculous cure, warned her visitor against allowing any regular practicing physician from interfering in the treatment of the patient, for death would most assuredly ensue in such a case. Mrs. MORRIS, on returning home on Friday evening, administered the clairvoyant's medicine to her daughter, but the patient grew worse, and the husband called Dr. McCULLOM to attend his wife, who died on Monday, after acting, as one of the neighbors remarked, in a most singular manner for several hours. No sooner was life extinct than Mrs. MORRIS charged her son-in-law with having poisoned his wife, and other members of the family made similar assertions. The husband denied the charge, and insisted upon having a post-mortem examination made, but the mother of the deceased objected to any mutilation of her remains, and, through the services of a German undertaker, effected an interment in a cemetery at Greenwich, Conn. The facts of the case coming to the knowledge of Coroner MEEKS, of Mount Vernon, that official repaired to Port Chester and had the remains of the deceased exhumed and a post-mortem examination made by Dr. McCULLOM, of Port Chester, and Dr. HOYT, of Stamford, who took out the stomach and liver and sent them to New-York for analysis. The proceedings of the inquest were then adjourned to Friday next.

The District-Attorney Aroused—Arrest of the Notorious Byrnes.

The recent exposure in the TIMES of the dereliction of the authorities in relation to GEO. BYRNES, a Tammany office-holder, charged with committing an outrage upon a woman in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, more than a year ago, has already had the desired effect. It will be remembered that the TIMES' reporter was told, in the office of the District-Attorney, that on BYRNES having forfeited his bail a bench warrant had been issued for him, and if he had not been tried, it was because Superintendent KELSO had not arrested him. The reporter then called on Mr. KELSO, who showed him his warrant-book to prove that he had never received any warrant for BYRNES. It now appears that the books of Superintendent KELSO are correctly kept, as the warrant for the arrest of BYRNES was only issued on the 7th inst, since the appearance of the TIMES article calling public attention to the fact that the culprit had been allowed to escape even a trial for the dastardly crime alleged against him. The warrant was immediately placed by Superintendent KELSO in the hands of Capt. IRVING, Chief of Detectives, with instructions to arrest BRYNES as soon as possible. Capt. IRVING had some difficulty in discovering the accused, but last night learned his whereabouts, and with Detectives FARLEY and SYMINGTON arrested him in a liquor den near the foot of West Forty-second-street. The prisoner was at first disposed to be refractory, but upon Capt. IRVING declaring his intention to take him dead or alive, he submitted and went without resistance with the officers to Police Head-quarters, where he was locked up, and where he will remain until tomorrow morning, when he will be delivered to District-Attorney GARVIN in accordance with the warrant.

Meeting of the Italian Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Italian Committee of Arrangements for the celebration on the 25th of August, met last evening at No. 407 Broome-street, Mr. CRATH presiding. Signor MATTEA PILOLA, the balloonist, exhibited colored drawings of the balloons which are to be sent up at Sultzers Park. There is to be one monster balloon made of the national colors of Italy, surrounded by a circle of smaller balloons, each bearing at its apex a parti-colored banner. At the bottom of the great balloon there will be a structure supporting balloons of seven shades, and bearing the following motto: *Viva Italia Unita.*

The President intimated that he had received a communication from Gen. SIGEL, but the purport of it had not transpired at 11½, when the reporter left.

Street Affrays Last Night.

PETER McCAULEY and WM. JOHNSON got into a dispute in Washington Market about a purchase of some peaches, and the matter getting to blows, McCAULEY, it is alleged, with some weapon cut JOHNSON on the nose, inflicting a severe flesh wound. The injured man was taken to Park Hospital, and the assailant was locked up in the Third Precinct Station-house.

JAMES WELSH, of No. 263 East Houston-street, struck JOHN DOMINEL over the right eye with a mallet, inflicting a severe injury. The assailant was arrested and taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up.

HENRY LUNSMAN, of No. 160 Orchard-street, was assaulted by an unknown man when near his residence, and struck with a baker's peel and received a serious wound.

A Woman Charged With Bigamy.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, before Justice LEDWITH, MARGARET FRYER was charged by her husband with bigamy. It was stated that the defendant was married to a JAMES MURPHY in 1850, and from letters which were produced by the counsel for the complainant, it appeared that she had been writing to him since she had been married to FRYER, although she had always told her second husband and others that MURPHY sailed for Europe, but on the vessel arriving at Quarantine he jumped overboard and was drowned. The witnesses swore that to their knowledge MURPHY has not been in New-York for seven years. Justice LEDWITH ruled that the letters did not prove the charge, and left the parties to mutually arrange their difficulty.

Collision on the Hudson River Railroad.

The passenger-train of the Hudson River Railroad, due in New-York at 10:10 P. M., was delayed about one hour behind time last night, owing to an accident in Albany. The accident was a collision with a freight-train of the Erie Railroad. The cars of the Hudson River Railroad when backing up preparatory to taking in passengers, came into collision with the Erie freight train. The cars were thrown off the track, and considerable baggage smashed. The employes of both roads fortunately escaped injury.

Freaks of Lightning in the Granite State.

Lightning played some queer and rather disagreeable pranks in and about the house of SYLVESTER PRESTON, at Antrim, N. H., on Tuesday last. After setting a bed in the L part on fire, and tearing out the north side of the house, one current passed to the barn, where a horse was killed, and the ground plowed up. Another current went through the sitting-room, took off the top of a table at which two ladies were sitting, and tossed it half way across the room, without injuring the women, threw the looking-glass into a bed-room opposite, then went out between the windows, tearing the wood-work completely away, and whirling one of the ladies from the sitting-room through the parlor, in a manner which she said seemed like flying. Miss KATIE PRESTON was in the kitchen when the bolt descended. Her face and hair were singed, and she was stunned, but she was removed to the front yard, and soon recovered.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Exciting Scene in the French Assembly.

Decided Action Taken Relative to the Presidency.

A Vote of Confidence in M. Thiers Passed.

A Battle at Londonderry Between Orangemen and Catholics.

Successful Ending of the Royal Yacht Regatta.

Efforts Being Made to Check the Cholera in Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Collision at Londonderry Between the Orangemen and Military—A Battle Between Protestants and Catholics.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—At Londonderry, today, a collision took place between the Orangemen and the military. JOHNSTON, a member of Parliament, and others, were arrested. A fight between the Orangemen and Catholics took place. The combatants were dispersed by the Police. Great excitement prevails.

The United States Loan in London—The Royal Victoria Yacht Regatta—The Frigate Guerriere.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *Times* money article today states that the amount of the funded United States loan taken by bankers here will be offered to the public next week by Messrs. JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & Co. The regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Squadron came off yesterday. Among the yachts which started was Mr. ASHBURY's *Livonia*. The race was won by the *Gertrude*, which took the Ryde Cup. The *Garrion* was second, taking the money prize, and the *Livonia* was sixth. After the race the *Livonia* went into dock for alterations. It proves to have been the American steam frigate *Guerriere*, Capt. T. H. STEVENS, which was ashore recently off Leghorn. The British iron-clad *Warrior* has not been ashore. The *Guerriere* was rescued from her perilous position several days ago, and towed to Spezzia for repairs.

The Stowmarket Disaster—Mr. Ashbury's Yachts—Regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A telegraphic dispatch from Stowmarket says eighteen deaths are known to have occurred from the explosion in that town, and that nine persons are missing and supposed to have perished. Fifty-seven are injured more or less seriously. It is said that ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE, the eminent traveler and ornithologist, is to be created a Baronet. Commodore ASHBURY has, in consequence of her victory over the *Egeria*, reconsidered his determination not to send the yacht *Livonia* to America. She is to be docked today for an alteration of her keel. Her spars will subsequently be reduced, and she will sail shortly for New-York in place of the *Cambria*. The gun-cotton explosion at Stowmarket was terribly destructive of life and limb. Twelve persons were instantly killed or fatally injured, and forty others were severely or slightly wounded. Intense excitement has been occasioned by the disaster, and is increased by the fear which prevails of further explosions.

FRANCE.

The Capital to be Removed to Paris—A New Loan—Opposition to President Thiers.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Municipal Council of Paris having adopted a resolution expressive of a desire for the removal of the capital to Paris, a deputation of that body has waited upon M. THIERS and begged him to exert his influence in favor of the change. The President, in his reply to the Committee, said the decision of the question rested with the Assembly, and should not be trammeled by any action on his part. The City Council has voted to raise a loan of 350,000,000 of francs, to be used for the rebuilding and repair of edifices destroyed or injured during the reign of the Commune. Opposition to the prolongation of M. THIERS' term of office is said to be growing [illegible] in the Assembly and among the people.

Definite Action [illegible] the Assembly for President Thiers [illegible] and State [illegible] Insurgents.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—In the Assembly, today, M. RIVET, of the Left Centre, moved that the title of President of the Republic be conferred on M. THIERS; that all the powers which he has heretofore exercised as Chief of the Executive be prolonged for the period of three years; that he be moreover intrusted with the promulgation and execution of the laws; that he be authorised to receive ambassadors; that his official residence be at the place where the Assembly may sit; that he be lodged at the expense of the Republic, his remuneration to be fixed at a later date; that he shall have the right to appoint members of the Council of Ministers, diplomatic agents and military and naval commanders; and that the Ministers appointed by him shall be responsible for their acts to the Assembly. M. ADNET, of the Extreme Right, made a counter-motion expressing confidence in M. THIERS and continuing his present powers. M. THIERS, who was present, asked for a vote of "urgency" on both proposals; and, amid great excitement, they were declared urgent.

The court-martial holds long and exciting sessions daily, and the trial of the leading Communists is progressing as rapidly as possible, where so large a number of witnesses has been summoned. The evidence given for the past five days has contained nothing new.

Fires set by the insurgents continue to rage in the forests of Algeria.

GERMANY.

The Mission of the United States Treasury Agents Completed—Movements of Prince Bismarck.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The mission of the United States Treasury agents to Frankfort is fulfilled. The whole amount remaining of the new loan, $130,000,000, has been placed on the terms fixed by the Government. Prince BISMARCK returns to Berlin from Varzin today. He goes to Gastein to be present at the meeting between the two Emperors.

The Imperial Government, as well as the Berlin authorities, have adopted the most stringent measures for the prevention of the spread of the cholera. Twenty-three persons were attacked with the disease at Konigsberg yesterday, thirteen of whom are already dead. No cases of cholera have appeared in the south of Russia.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE HEREAFTER.

Sigh not, fair mother, as thou seest
The little nursery at thy feet;
Three golden heads together bent
Like statesmen o'er some scheme profound and sweet
Convened in their more gracious Parliament.

Sigh not, if o'er thy faithful heart
Keen shadows of the future go;
The tortures dormant in the frame;
The woes of want and wrong; the sterner woe
Of souls that start, and own a hidden shame.

Fenced from the frosty gales of ill
Man slips through life unmade, unbraced:—
As honey from the flint-rock shed;
Wrong bravely borne, the brunt of pain well faced,
Rain in soft blessings on the gallant head.

Endure! Endure!—Life's lesson so
Is written large in sea and earth:
And He who gives us wider scope
Than the dumb things that struggle from their birth,
Sets in our sky a star of higher hope.

And with more joy than one who treads
The road with never-swerving strength,
His future-piercing eyes survey
Those who, wide-roving, to the fold at length
Trace with thorn-reddened feet their final way.

—Then sigh not, if the smiling band
Their unforethoughtful brightness keep,
And garner sunbeams for the day
When those dear stainless eyes may yearn to weep
The natural drops that cannot force their way.

He who has made us, and foresees
Our tears, to thy too-anxious gaze
The long Hereafter gently spares:—
Only His Love shines forth, through all their days
Pledged to the children of so many prayers.

—F. T. Palgrave.

THE "MARGARET ANN."

An Experience.

BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.

A huge black cloud was stretched heavily across the sky. Over the sea, where the sun had gone down in anger, was a long line of red, tapering off into a bright yellow, the yellow losing itself in the dark cloud. Above the cloud there gleamed out some flashes of brightness, just as though one might have fancied, the moon was about to show herself. Only, the moon was a crescent moon, and had already set. Say what we would, it was a peculiar sky that night. Overhead, the wind seemed to move in eddies, pitching the clouds at will. To the left of us might be seen the little pier with the white beacon-light at its end: on this side, it shone a red light in the room on the beach where the bathing things were kept; to our right lay the rugged coast, its rocks jutting out into the water. Mrs. Whitnall and her children stood in the bay-window looking out on all this, and on the wide expanse of sea beneath and around, heaving darkly in the distance, sparkling with foam near. For myself, I was thinking how beautiful the sea was, and how I should like to live near it always. Beautiful, but treacherous. Take that day, for instance. In the morning the sea had been calm and blue as a rippling lake; and now, at nightfall, it was tossing itself and "raging horribly."

"I am sure it is going to be a fearful night," sighed Mrs. Whitnall. "It was rough at midday; but"——

"Rough at midday! Why, mother, you called it rough the other evening, when there was hardly enough wind to blow out the fishing-boats."

It was Alex who had interrupted, the eldest; a brave, fearless lad of thirteen. We stood on again, in silence.

"Oh dear, I wish we could have tea, mamma!" said impatient Gerty presently. "Is it of any use to wait longer?"

"Well—yes; perhaps we had better have tea," replied Mrs. Whitnall. "Please to ring, Dorothy."

It was surprising how dark the room had become, and how long we must have stood watching the sky and sea. I had to grope my way to the bell. The landlady answered it herself, Mrs. James, bringing in the candles. Mrs. Whitnall apologised at seeing her. She was quite different from some of the people who let lodgings at the sea-side, and had been a lady once.

"I have allowed my servant to go out this evening," she explained, coming back with the tea-kettle. "Her brother has come down to see her, and has taken her to the circus. She is a good girl, and I did not like to deny her the little pleasure."

This traveling circus had been turning the heads of the town for a week past. Our young ones were wild to go, and Mr. Whitnall had half promised to take them to-night. He had not got home to do it, and they were disappointed.

"Is it not too bad, Dotty?"

"Is not what too bad?"

"Papa's staying out."

"Nonsense, children. It must be the boat's fault, not his."

"Say the sea's fault, Dot."

"The sea's—of course. Perhaps he will take you to-morrow evening."

With the curtains drawn, and the room bright, we sat round the tea-table talking, and forgot the sea. All at once, when there happened to be a minute's stillness from tongues, every mouth being full of bread and butter and shrimps, a sound like a rushing wailing moan swept past the windows, shaking the house to its foundation. Mrs. Whitnall dropped the teapot and looked up with a scared face.

"Was that the wind?"

Of course it was the wind. She need not have asked it.

"What a night it is going to be!"

Alex went behind the curtains to look out. Little Ethel was running too, but I told her to come back, and not throw down the heads and tails of the shrimps.

"It is nothing but a land wind, mother," said Alex, in his wisdom. "The sea is not a bit rougher than it was before."

"Just hark! That's the drums of the circus," bewailed Frederick. "And poor papa not to have come back to take us!"

The drums could certainly be heard, and for the first time in our remembrance. But we were quieter to-night than usual, and the wind set this way. Children feel disappointments keenly, and the shrimps seemed to lose their flavor.

I helped Mrs. James to take away the plates, and Alex, at his mother's bidding, carried out the kettle. Mrs. James was so evidently a lady, so quiet and refined, that it made us uncomfortable to be waited on by her as though she were a domestic. A woman of many sorrows, I felt sure.

Mrs. Whitnall chose the 107th Psalm for reading that night—I thought I knew why—and then the children went to bed. Alex sadly wanted to sit up, to be "in at the landing," but his mother would not let him. When I got down-stairs after seeing to the two little ones, Kate and Ethel, she was standing in the bay-window behind the curtain, calculating the possibility, or not, of her husband's coming in. But that we were inexperienced land-women, we should have known there had been no chance of it for hours past. The *Margaret Ann* could not have lived in such a sea.

"Dorothy, just come and look at it now."

There could be no mistake that it had turned out a wild night; for that matter, though, it had been a wild afternoon. Gusts of wind shook the panes; the black cloud had given place to lurid ones; the sea rose higher and roared aloft. She stood with her hands tightly clasped.

"Dorothy, I am getting faint with fear."

"Nay, try and not do that, Mrs. Whitnall. God's mercy is over all. Remember what you read to-night."

It almost seemed to us watching there, that we could see the air moving, moving as fast as the clouds. The waves tossed as if they wanted to meet it. She looked very pale, poor wife; and I felt all kinds of terrible doubts myself. Accidents happen on the sea so constantly. Why, why did Robert Whitnall consent to go?—he who did not like the sea! Was he safe? Would he be safe?—and come home to us ever again?

"Shall I get your work, Mrs. Whitnall?"

"Oh, Dorothy, I have no heart to work to-night!"

"But it would pass away the time."

I undid the work—a cape she was braiding for the child, Ethel—and she sat down at the table and took it up. For myself, I reached the basket of socks and darned away. Holes seemed to come of themselves at the sea-side.

It was the first time we had left London for three years. Mr. Whitnall could not afford the expense of a holiday every Autumn. Two weeks had gone by since we came, and we were to stay two weeks more. It was a great enjoyment for all of us. The very day of our arrival, Mr. Whitnall chanced to make the acquaintance of Capt. Sand, formerly a commander in the merchant navy. He lived in a pretty cottage-villa higher up, and was a most intelligent man, as sailors often are, with a bright, generous temper. Mr. Whitnall had taken a great liking to him. Capt. Sand possessed a boat, the *Margaret Ann*. He called it a yacht; but I think it must have been the smallest yacht in the world. A little cockle-shell of a thing it was, with a white sail, and the supreme delight of the captain's heart.

This same morning after breakfast, while I was hearing Kate practise—for though nothing of a player myself I could superintend that, and Kate was wilfully careless—I saw the captain and Mr. Whitnall walking about outside on the strip of grass. Presently the latter came in, and said Captain Sand had persuaded him to go out for a sail. We laughed a little: Robert had so resisted being persuaded before. They intended to be home in the afternoon. As to dinner, he said, when his wife questioned him, the captain was going to take some bread and cheese and beer; and he could have some cold meat with his tea. We laughed again after he was gone at the idea of Robert's eating on board the yacht—he, who would be sea-sick on the smoothest lake.

Well, they went. It was about half-past ten when we watched the pretty little cockle-shell sail swiftly across the sea, and disappear in the distance. A frail thing it seemed to me, but the boys made game when I said it. I was busy that day sewing in my room at the back of the house; and in the afternoon, upon looking at the sea again, the change surprised me. The beautiful blue had turned to a dirty brown far away, and to nearly a bright grass green in shore, and it was swelling up as if moved by some great power underneath. Since then it had been getting worse, and no signs had come of the yacht. As Mrs. Whitnall said, it was very curious that they had not come in during the afternoon.

A bumping against the door-posts betrayed the entrance of the supper-tray. Mrs. James did not carry loads as deftly as Sarah. I begged her not to take trouble, and arranged the cloth and plates myself. The cold beef—some of which Robert was to have had for his tea—was there, but Mrs. Whitnall turned from it as if she could not eat a morsel. She began talking about the *Margaret Ann*.

"There is no cause for apprehension," observed the landlady. "The wind, high though it is, blows off the land, and Capt. Sand might have found it difficult to get back even early in the day. He would most likely make for some harbor near, leave the yacht there, and come on with Mr. Whitnall by rail. The Captain, I know, does so sometimes."

Mrs. Whitnall caught at the hope as a drowning man catches at straws, and ate some supper. The train was due at 10 o'clock—the last that night. Soon after the hour struck we heard the sound of one of the railway flies, and ran out to the door, in our anxiety, with Mrs. James.

The fly brought nothing for us. Neither, as was soon evident, had the train. Worse and worse raged the sea; the waves seemed to dash mountains high, and break up into foam. In a momentary lull of the wind, we caught the crashing of the circus music again—a sign that the performance was at an end, and the spectators were being let out.

"Dorothy, what is to be done?"

I did not know. Nothing, of course. But it would never do to let her see that I was alarmed also.

"Dear Mrs. Whitnall, don't give way. They may not have been able to catch the train: just missed it, perhaps."

"If I were only sure of their safety! I don't know how I shall get through this night."

"We must hope the morning will bring them. Hope and pray."

Standing on the door-step, it seemed that the spray dashed over the far strip of green, over the road, and wet our faces. She was shivering from head to foot.

"I shall go as far as Mrs. Sand's and ask what she thinks. Just tell the landlady that we will be back in a few minutes, Dorothy."

I ran to her little parlor to tell her, snatching a shawl from the hooks in the passage for Mrs. Whitnall as I came back, and Fred's woolen scarf for myself. The night was warm, but it is in the nature of fear to impart cold. Mrs. Sand, reading in her parlor, received us with a shout of laughter. I have never forgotten what the book was, and never shall: *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

"I beg your pardon," she said in apology for the laugh. "It's that Young Bailey. Mrs. Gamp's bad enough for one's sides, but Young Bailey's worse. It's the third time I've read the book."

Somehow her merriment sounded reassuring. Mrs. Whitnall told her why we had come.

"Afraid!" returned Mrs. Sand in astonishment. "Am I afraid anything has happened to the yacht, do you ask? Good gracious, no! Capt. Sand stays out for days together. He has only put in somewhere. There's nothing at all to fear."

"But he would not be likely to stay out with Mr. Whitnall. I am sure my husband would not stay."

"Oh, but you cannot control wind and weather, you know."

"And the boat—the yacht, I mean—is so small."

"A nasty tilting topsy-turvey thing," readily acquiesced Mrs. Sand. "What pleasure the Captain can find in it is a puzzle to me. But as to his running into danger, you need not fear that. He is an experienced sailor, you know."

"Shall you sit up for him, Mrs. Sand?"

"Where would be the use of that?" returned Mrs. Sand, pushing back her mass of golden hair in surprise. "They can't come in now by sea or by land. The sea's too rough, and the last train is in. I shall go to bed when I've had a bit more of Young Bailey."

Leaving her to Young Bailey, we went out again. The wind partly met us now, and drove us back with every step. Our house was at the far corner of the terrace; and the wind was booming round that corner as though it were so many cannons. We got in somehow by help of the iron railings.

"Would you like me to sleep with you, Mrs. Whitnall?"

"No, thank you, Dorothy. When I have to bear suspense or pain, I am best alone."

Her room, over the parlor, had one of those large bay-windows, very charming by the sea-side when the weather's calm, but frightfully shaky in a gale. How she got through the night I don't know. Her eyes were a little heavy in the morning, her face pale; but there was no other sign to show.

The sea was calmer, but very rough still, and there were reports of its having been a most fearful night further out at sea. An old sailor, who sometimes brought up shrimps for sale, (but he had none this morning,) said, in answer to inquiries from Mrs. Whitnall, (she threw up the window to speak to him,) that it was "one o' them there sudden storms as nobody couldn't guard against." The children—no fear of danger in their light hearts—ate as much breakfast as usual, and said what a nice long adventure of it their papa was having, and wondered which harbor Capt. Sand had put into.

As the day wore on, the sea went down gradually. But there came no sign of the *Margaret Ann*. None of the trains had brought them, and we concluded they were yet in the yacht. Mrs. Whitnall scarcely left her post at the window: she sat there, straining her eyes over the sea.

"Mamma's looking for the yacht," said Kate, in a half whisper.

"Why, mother, it's of no good your expecting it in today," remarked Alex. "The wind is dead against the course she took, and pretty stormy still. Old Sand's sail couldn't blow him back here."

"If you would go to the circus with us, Mrs. Whitnall, it might amuse you, and take your thoughts out of yourself." I whispered to her when the time for our going drew nigh.

"Don't tease me, Dorothy," she answered rather sharply, as if the hope deferred were trying her patience sorely. "I cannot think why Capt. Sand is keeping Robert out all this while."

"It is the storm that has kept them," I should like to have said, but did not.

The circus was wonderful: more than wonderful to the young eyes gazing at it. The riding was daring, the sawdust fresh, the ladies' dresses shone, the clowns were laughably amusing. Amidst the spectators sat Mrs. Sand, enjoying it as much as anybody—evidently there was no fear in her heart. All the way home, after the drums and trumpets played us out, the children, in a rapture of delight, could talk of nothing but the performance. Alex made just one other remark: that the wind was chopping round. At the window, in the old place, sat Mrs. Whitnall, watching still in the dusky night. I wished to my heart that Robert would make his appearance, and put an end to the suspense.

"Oh, mamma," cried they, bursting into the parlor, "you should have come! You never saw anything so good. What a thing for papa to have missed it!"

With the next morning, the wind had "chopped" entirely round, and blew direct in-shore.

"They'll be in today," said Mrs. Sand, nodding to us as she went by the window to market, a small basket on her arm, and her golden hair tucked into a net behind.

But that day passed like the rest, and they did not come.

As if to mock us for what had been, the calmest and most charming weather possible set in. The sky and the sea were alike blue and still; the tide came rippling up with a low murmur that soothed the ear and lulled the senses to peace. Gazing at that sheet of blue glass, in which the vessels at rest reflected themselves, one could scarcely believe it to be the same turbulent and dangerous sea of some three or four days before.

Where could the yacht be? Even Mrs. Sand began to ask the question, and swept the horizon to look for it with the captain's powerful glass.

"He has often been away as long as this," said she carelessly to Mrs. Whitnall. "Tiresome things they are, those men! They've not a bit of thought, once they get clear away from us. Sailors especially."

But Robert Whitnall was no sailor; and his wife knew that he at least possessed a full share of thoughtfulness.

And still the *Margaret Ann* did not come in.

There had been a talk in the place of a small fishing-boat that had been out during the storm, and, like Capt. Sand's yacht, had not made its appearance yet. The fishermen, gathered on the shore at all times of the day, began to say to one another that she had not "lived" out the gale. An old man named Crump had been in her, and his nephew Tom, the latter a boy and an orphan.

Going out for our morning's turn on the sands, the younger children with their spades and little tubs, and Mrs. Whitnall staying behind as usual—for she had neither heart nor life for anything now—we saw a crowd collected some way off up the beach. People were running thither also from the town, talking as they went. Of course, our boys started off at once; but I would not let the girls go.

"Look there! They are moving."

Kate spoke of the crowd of people. They were moving, as she said; coming toward us. Quite a procession, it looked like; something carried in its midst.

"Come down, children, come down." I said, hastily. "Don't stay until it passes by."

But no: full of curiosity, their feet were as if glued to the road.

"In a minute, Dot," said Gerty, "Alex is coming to us."

Alex and Fred were running along at the top of their speed. The boys looked sad but excited.

"Who do you think it is, Dorothy? You'd never guess, you girls. It's that poor boy, Tom Crump."

"Did you see him?" eagerly asked the girls.

"No; they had covered him up before we got there. He was such a nice civil fellow, too!"

"But is he really drowned?" cried little Ethel.

Alex nodded. "The tide washed him up this morning. Poor old Crump and his boat are both lost for certain; the men are saying there's no hope for them now."

"I wonder how it happened."

"Why, in the storm that night, of course."

The throng came on, and the children were fixtures. Alex and Fred flatly said they should not move: the girls, upheld by this, stayed with them. Ethel stole to my side, and put her hand into mine. And so the measured tread went past. He was carried on a hand-barrow, covered over with tarpaulin. Even of the tarpaulin only a chance glimpse could be had, through the crowding people on either side.

"Dorothy," said Alex, when we were on the beach, and the others had run to a distance, "you don't think there's any cause for real fear about papa and Captain Sand, do you?"

He was looking strangely sober as he asked the question, his great grey eyes searching mine.

"I can only hope there is not, Alex."

"Capt. Sand knows the management of a boat so well, you see."

"Of course he does."

"Still—it seems odd that they should not have come in now the sea has calmed."

"That's where it is, Alex."

"What can we do?"

"My boy, we can do nothing but pray."

He picked up a piece of sea-weed and began to sway it gently in his hand while he thought. His eyes went roving out over the sea, as if he sought to see what was beyond it.

"Mrs. Sand has no fear, Dorothy; she says its all right, and she ought to know."

"So she ought, Alex. Mrs. Sand's confidence gives me more courage than anything."

"Alex!" called out Fred, "here's a regular nest of young crabs! All on their backs, kicking. Come and look."

Away leaped Alex. And so that passed.

On the way home to dinner, we met Mrs. Sand. The children inquired if she had heard about Tom Crump.

"Yes, poor boy, I have; and the old man is sure to be gone also," was her reply. "It is Crump's own fault. He was too old to go out with only that boy. Capt. Sand told him so more than once, but he'd not listen. As if his feeble hands could be of use in a gale!"

"We all liked Tom, Mrs. Sand."

"So did everybody," was her answer. "The Captain said he was too promising a lad to be in a fishing-boat."

"When do you think papa and the Captain will be in, Mrs. Sand?" asked Alex.

"Today, perhaps. I shall expect them when I see them. Oh, they are having a good long cruise. Just look at this pretty parasol I have been buying, Miss Lee," she added to me, turning round and round a dainty green parasol, with crinkled fringe. "My old one came to grief the other day in the wind. Good-by, all of you! I'm sure my dinner must be waiting."

Not a shade of fear or dread about her! I looked at Alex, as much as to say so, and he smiled back again. Mrs. Whitnall had watched the meeting from the bay-window of the parlor.

"Oh, mamma, Tom Crump's drowned! Have you heard about it?" cried the whole of them, bursting in.

Of all tiresome things children's tongues are the worst.

"I saw him carried past," she answered in a voice strangely subdued.

"Mrs. Sand says the poor old man was too weak to manage a boat in bad weather, mother," put in Alex. "Had his hands been strong, like Capt. Sand's, it might never have happened."

He said it in his love for her. I had hardly given Alex credit for so much thought. A flourish of music announced the procession of the circus horses. For that deceitful circus had not gone away yet. After several "last nights," it had announced its intention to remain another week, by "particular desire." The children hoped their papa, after all, would be home in time to go to it; and, perhaps, take them again, they whispered hopefully to one another.

"Dorothy, do you think there can remain any chance?" Mrs. Whitnall said to me that night, as I was lighting her bed-candle.

I swallowed down a lump in my throat. Heaven knew how anxious I had grown myself, and how much I felt for her.

"Dear Mrs. Whitnall, yes. The morning may bring him. I dreamt last night that the *Margaret Ann* was in. We watched it come across the sea, and Robert waved his hat to us. It was a pleasant dream, and I hope it was a good omen."

She sighed, and took her candle, saying nothing.

A good omen! On the following morning, just as I had got my gown buttoned, and was leaning from the window for a breath of the sweet fresh air, there came a soft knock at the chamber door. It was opened about an inch, and the whisper of Alex came in.

"Dorothy, I want to speak to you out here a minute."

"You can come in, Alex. There's nobody here."

The boy's eyes appeared first, ranging round the room in search of Ethel. "Where is she?" he asked.

"Gone into her sisters' room."

He came in and shut the door without noise, and then I saw that his face was of a livid paleness.

"It is such bad news, Dorothy."

The look frightened me more than the words. Down I sat in the chair at the window, full in the bright morning sun, and my heart stood still.

"What is it, Alex?"

"A bit of Capt. Sand's yacht has come ashore in the night. Just as poor Tom Crump came last night, Dorothy."

"A bit of Capt. Sand's yacht!" I dreamily repeated, my senses scarcely, as I verily believe, taking in what he said and all it meant.

"A piece of the plank that had the name on," he breathed from his rigid lips. "Enough to show it belonged to the yacht '——ret Ann.' We should know the form of the letters anywhere."

"How did you hear this, Alex?" I asked, when my beating heart, beating wildly then, would let me.

"I have seen it, Dorothy. It's hauled ashore in the harbor, and has got fifty gazers round it. When I was pushing amid them to see what it could be they were looking at, the crowd knew me, and parted to let me go in."

He stood on, leaning against the drawers, and I sat on by the window, in the sun. It was one of the worst moments of my life.

"Dorothy—do you think—they are both drowned?"

What else was there left to think? But his pauses had been caused by emotion. The next minute Alex had burst into a paroxysm of tears bordering on hysterics. I bolted the door.

"Alex, don't!" I whispered. "Alex, try and be calm. Think of the mother."

"It's her I am thinking of, more than of us," sobbed the boy. "Oh, papa, papa! What shall we do without papa?"

He meant without his love. I thought of it in a different light. Even in that sad moment it could but occur to me—the worldly blight as well as the loss of love. Robert Whitnall was the sole bread-winner. What would these five helpless children and their mother do without him?

The immediate question was, what was I to do in this present moment of trouble! My own feelings must be repressed as they best might be, for there was only me to think and act for them all. At that moment there were footsteps outside, and my door was tried.

"I want to come in, Dorothy," said Gerty's voice. "My band is in your room, I think."

"You cannot come in just now, my dear. I will bring it down-stairs with me."

Away ran Gerty, calling out to Kate that she supposed Dot was reading, or else saying her prayers. The little incident had served to restrain Alex. The tears ran down his cheeks, but the sobs were suppressed.

"What will be done about telling the mother? Oh, Dorothy, if we could but awake and find it all a dream!"

What was to be done indeed! Told she must be. Will it be believed that, in the moment's bewildering confusion, I began thinking, "If Robert were here he would know how to——" Then reflection came, and I broke off with a faint cry.

"Dear Alex, try and be calm. We must choose our time for telling her, and it will not do for her to see beforehand that anything's the matter. Here, you shall wash your face in my basin. Hark! They are calling us to breakfast."

"Say I am coming, Dorothy," said the lad, his sobs rising again. "If I don't appear just directly, make some excuse for me. I'd not cry if I could help it."

We need not have speculated upon how she was to be told. Mrs. Whitnall was standing to pour out the coffee, and the children were cracking their eggs, when Capt. Sand's wife rushed into the room, her face as white as Alexander's had been, her hands lifted, her voice shrieking. The next moment Mrs. Whitnall and the little ones knew as much as we did.

Oh, it was a piteous scene! I have no heart to describe it; and perhaps imagination will picture it better than words could. The children cried and sobbed together; their mother lay back in her chair like one in a faint; Mrs. Sand was loud. People, too, knowing we lodged there, were passing and repassing the windows to look in.

"Oh that you had never come to the place!" bewailed Mrs. Sand, her grief making her ungenerous. "But for having Mr. Whitnall to take out that ill-fated morning, my husband would not have gone."

And perhaps that was true.

How the next few days went on I cannot quite remember. They were terrible. It was not only the grief for Robert Whiteall, for the husband and father; but there lay also the stunning sense of future desolation—the desolation induced by poverty. When a case of this kind occurs, where the calamity is of a double nature, it is impossible not to think of it, however deep may be the heart-sorrow.

"Dorothy, what will become of me—and of them?"

The whispered question came to me from the window where she was sitting. It was on the third day. I did not know how to answer her.

"The wide world around, and not a place in it for us! We must have food and clothes and a home. Where shall we find them?"

And still I could make no definite answer. The sobs of Gertrude broke the converse. So that day passed, and another came in.

The faint breeze, laden with the scent of some late mown hay—an after-crop of a field beyond the hedge that bordered the cemetery on the side farthest from the sea—blew upon us as we stood near the grave. Not Robert Whitnall's grave, but the lad, Tom Crump's. Mrs. Sand, whom the shock of grief seemed to be rendering a little wild, had come in to tell us she meant to go to the funeral; that to do so she considered lay in her duty and would be to her a consolation. Her poor husband's body would never be found; it was too much to expect it. This boy had been equally drowned, but the sea had cast him home, and she should attend his burial.

Anything that Mrs. Sand did in her present excited state I thought little of; but it did surprise me when Mrs. Whitnall faintly said she would go also. The arguments had worked upon her mind; she too thought it might be a consolation

And so, behold us at the grave! She took the children, and I could not let them all go alone. But we did not do as Mrs. Sand did—follow the procession as a mourner, draped in a black silk cloak and hood; we quietly stole through the streets after it, and ranged ourselves against the hedge beyond the crowd. No mourning was yet ready; and we put on our old black silk gowns, and drew the black veils closely over our straw bonnets. The clergyman—a young man with a face as naturally white as the surplice he wore—read the service in a subdued, quiet voice, as if he felt the words.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

How true they were!

Leaving all that remained of poor Tom Crump in its last resting-place, the procession took its way back again, Mrs. Sand sobbing audibly. Perhaps I ought to say that she—respect being paid to her as a lady—had had her place next the coffin. All the rest were fishermen and their wives; the boy had no relations left in the world. Letting them get well away, we started next, walking slowly homewards. It had been an afternoon funeral; the sun was sinking in the west, and his glorious beams fell athwart the calm blue sea.

"Dorothy, we must get away from the place now. Perhaps to-morrow."

"Yes, of course, we must, Mrs. Whitnall."

She spoke the words quietly enough, and her pale face was calm. Whether the coming out had aroused her from her apathy, I don't know; but she began laying out plans, and suggesting what to do for the best; I mean in regard to quitting the town for our London home.

The tea-things were on the table when we got in, and Mrs. James came in with a decanter of wine, pressing us to take a glass. It was very kind of her. I know she had got it on purpose; but we did not take it. Tea would be best.

"We shall be leaving you to-morrow, I believe," said Mrs. Whitnall to her. "Thank you for all your kindness. You must let me know what I am in your debt—two weeks, is it not?"

Mrs. James burst into tears. "Nay, you are quite welcome to have been in the rooms, ma'am; don't say anything about payment."

For she knew how things were with us. That almost nothing was left to go on with at present; nothing at all for the future. She was a true, kind gentlewoman, though she did let lodgings.

"Dorothy, what a shame it brings to me!" murmured Mrs. Whitnall, as I sat down to make the tea. "I fear I quite slighted her in my heart as an inferior, looking at her position. What is there left for me but to get my living by something of the kind? She was no doubt once as good as I was—perhaps better. Calamity brings home to us a strange sense of our sins."

The children went up to Mrs. Sand's when tea was over; she had sent for them at the lonely dusk hour more than once. Mrs. Whitnall, weary with sobbing, for she had had a fit of crying after tea, lay on the sofa, I hoped, asleep. I sat at the darkening windows, weaving plans for the future in my aching brain.

There was really little ready money left, for poor Robert's quarterly instalments from the Government post he held only sufficed to keep us going. His salary was not larger; in another year, had he lived, it would have been nearly doubled. There would be the proceeds from some of the furniture; for, of course, the best of that would have to be sold. It might bring in—say a hundred pounds. And what could she do with so small a sum as that? Why, before she could turn herself round and start in anything—if aught could be found to start in—a good portion of it must be spent on present needs.

The traveling up to town, and the paying Mrs. James, for she certainly should be paid; and the purchase of mourning; and the paying of the two maids in London; and the eating and drinking—my mind ran through it all. In a case of bereavement like this, if there were not God to provide, where would people be?

My own perplexity did not give me much care. It glanced into my mind now and again, but I could not help that. A relative of Robert Whitnall's, I had lived with them to be useful, and been paid enough to buy my clothes. Partly friend, partly governess, partly servant—at least so far as often doing the work of one—I had been quite happy, and loved them all. It might not be easy to find another place such as this, but rather difficult. Still, I was nothing: if I could but see them—

"You are all in the dark here!"

The voice startled me to sickness. It was like Mr. Whitnall's. I had thought when the parlor door opened that it was Alex who came in.

"Robert! *Robert?*"

Mrs. Whitnall rose from the sofa as though she had been shot. The call was hers. Instinct guided her to him in the darkness, and the next moment she lay sobbing hysterically in his arms.

It was Robert Whitnall; Robert himself in very deed and truth. But I hardly believed it for some minutes. The children came rushing in, pell-mell, from Mrs. Sand's, in delirious excitement.

"Papa, papa! How have you come to life again?"

For the Captain had come to life at his home also, and told the news to our children.

"I have been all the way to Harlingen," said Mr. Whitnall. "Surely you did not think I was dead all this while?"

Without an explanation we wondered how we were to have thought otherwise. He gave it in a few words.

They had been in danger of perishing in that frail yacht of Capt. Sand's. The wind rose suddenly, preventing their return to shore; it increased to a fearful gale, and even the experienced seaman found that for once he could not manage his favorite *Margaret Ann*. A steamer going down channel on her way to Harlingen, saved them, but the yacht had to be abandoned to her fate. What that fate was, the plank had proved to us. The steamer was likewise caught by the gale, and considerably delayed by it out at sea, but she made Harlingen at last.

"But why did you not write to us, Robert?" I asked breathlessly, while the happy tears stole down Mrs. Whitnall's cheeks.

"I did write, Dorothy. The first thing I and Capt. Sand did on getting into port was to write a letter each. I know they were posted, and I cannot understand how it is you have not received them."

"But, papa, what a long while you and he must have stayed at Harlingen!"

"We had to wait the steamer's pleasure, Alex, my boy. Until that left we were fixtures. But I never supposed you had been living without news of us."

"Dorothy, how can we ever be sufficiently thankful?" whispered Mrs. Whitnall, looking at me through her glistening eyes.

How, indeed!

"Papa, were you really in danger of drowning?"

"Really and truly, Gerty. I did not think there was the least hope of our lives."

"And you were saved?"

"Yes, we were saved."

"Thanks to the good steamer."

"To the good steamer, under God."

Oh, I saw how he was feeling it! Feeling the mercy. That night he chose the self-same psalm to read that his wife had chosen the night we were watching for him. He sat with the Prayer-book on his knee.

"They that go down to the sea in ships; and occupy their business in great waters; these men see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. For at his word the stormy wind ariseth; which lifteth up the waves thereof. They are carried up to the heaven, and down again to the deep; their soul melteth away because of the trouble. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man; and are at their wits' end. So when they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, he delivereth them out of their distress. For he maketh the storm to cease; so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they are at rest: and so He bringeth them unto the haven where they would be. O that men would therefore praise the Lord for His goodness; and declare the wonders that He doeth for the children of men!"

When the Psalm was at an end he did not close the book as usual, but sat looking down at it rather closely, as if the candles did not give enough light.

"Children," he began very softly, lifting his eyes, "I have read, and heard that Psalm read, very often; but never with the feelings that will hereafter attach to it. When I was in that dreadful peril, the sea raging around me, the frail boat tossed aloft on it, my soul melted at the trouble, for I knew I was in danger of perishing. These self-same words flashed into my mind; and I, even I, poor, weak, sinful man that I am, dared to cry aloud to the Lord to save me. I cried it with my whole heart, and soul, and trust."

"And He heard you, papa. He saved you."

"Yes, He both heard and saved me. He saved me in his loving mercy to come home to you and your mother. Let us ever praise God!"

The two letters were delivered the next morning. And where the delay had been we have never known from that hour to this.

Old Music.—We can judge somewhat of the character of ancient music by the improvements that have been made in the science in comparatively modern times. These are, in reality, so important as to affect the very character or nature of music itself. Thus, if we are unable to tell what ancient music was, we can tell what it was not. In the first place it was not marked by one of the great characteristics of modern music, time. All the musicians of old, including the great harpists, from David down to Alfred, did not know a crotchet from a quaver, nor a minim from a semibreve, for the very conclusive reason conveyed by slightly parodying an old song:

"'Cause semibreves in olden times
They hadn't been invented."

It was not before the middle of the eleventh century that the learned and ingenious Franco, of Cologne, invented characters for time. Before this, written music depended more upon the syllabic arrangements of words, than upon the pulsations now so accurately marked by our metronomes, and indicated by the forms of our musical notes. Next, in regard to harmony—the ancients were so deficient in a knowledge of this branch of music, that their efforts in the matter would give pain rather than pleasure to modern ears. Those who are pleased with the drone of the bagpipe, or the hum of the hurdy-gurdy, may class themselves as admirers of one form of ancient harmony. Another feature of this was the regular progression of perfect concords, which is now-a-days regarded as intolerable.

The great feature of music—melody, however, remains to be noticed. Are we able to judge whether the ancients were gifted with the power of melody? Did music develop itself in their natures by readiness or facility of invention and beauty of melody? It would be difficult to answer this question affirmatively, if we may judge from the scale in use in olden times. Our major scale seems so plain, so natural, if we may thus term it, as to be almost intuitive. We cannot fancy human ears to be satisfied with any other—leaving the minor mode for the present out of the question—and cannot help associating the singing of this scale in any other manner than that now adopted with painful effort. Yet the ancients were either ignorant of this scale, or purposely shut their ears to its effects. The old Greek system of the tetrachord was abolished by Gregory in favor of the natural system of the octave; but even this most musical of Popes arranged the scale so as to be performed in every way but the right one. Of course the ancients were ignorant of the division of the octave into twelve semitones, as exemplified by the white and black keys of a piano, but they knew the position of tone and semitone, as produced by the white keys of a piano. In playing these notes we should fancy that every child would soon find the resting sound, or key-note as we call it, which on the piano we call C. Now, the curious part of the matter is this, that the ancients always began on the wrong note. The four authentic tones or scales introduced by Ambrose began respectively on D, E, F, and G—using the intervals of the diatonic scale of C, as on the white keys of the piano, as we have already mentioned. To these Pope Gregory added four others known as *Plagal tones*, beginning on the remaining notes of the scale that is, on A, B, C, and D respectively. Among these it would seem impossible but that one should be right. Now, the sixth Plagal begins correctly enough on C; but, instead of recognizing C as the key-note, they—the ancients—used F, the fourth below, as the fundamental or key-note of this scale.

Notwithstanding papal denunciations and ecclesiastical opposition, music made its way, and in no country more so than in England. Improvement was naturally slow where any change was deprecated as innovation; and the early examples leading to our present system of notation are rude and almost undecipherable. It is to the honor of England, howeves, that it possesses the most remarkable specimen of this early notation. This is the celebrated manuscript forming No. 978 of the Harleian Collection in the British Museum, and is the earliest known specimen of a harmonized melody, or part-song, as it is now generally termed. It is called *Sumer is icumen in*, and its date is not later than the middle of the thirteenth century, and thus precedes by at least a century any similar production of any other country. This song, although containing harmony as obsolete as the words, is admirable as an example of melody, and forms the beginning of Moore's popular song, "Rich and Rare."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

The Signal Service.—The military system is one of the most strikingly beautiful and valuable features in the constitution of this Signal Service for the benefit of commerce. The advantages of having the whole corps of weather observers in the army are manifest and manifold. Each observer feels the responsibility of a sentinel at his post, which begets in him a sentiment of devotion to duty the strongest of which men are capable, and which has often led the soldier to imitate the example of the Roman guard at Pompeii, who, after nearly eighteen centuries, was taken from its ruins in his martial position, showing that he had not fled before the molten flood from Vesuvius. Experience has proved, what the sense of the Government originally suggested, that observations would be most punctually and scrupulously taken at the different stations by men accustomed to the discipline and obedience, even in minutest details, of army subalterns.

They are required to work out no difficult problems in meteorology, but simply to observe and record the indications of their instruments, and to transmit the same without delay or inaccuracy. In doing this work, they have become by tri-daily practice as expert and exact in reading the glasses as any of our veteran scientific men—indeed, as much so as a Fitzroy or a Leverrier could be.

Regarding the Signal Corps scattered through and over all parts of the country, we may compare it to a regiment on drill three times a day, the telegraph instantly revealing to the commanding officer, Gen. Albert J. Myer, at Washington, the slightest failure in any observer.

By this now widely-spread and magnificently-organized system the United States army, engaged under the chief signal officer, is in time of peace undergoing a thorough training in the art of telegraphy and signaling, at the same time that it is passing through a most thorough discipline, is being educated to science, and also serving one of the most important ends ever devised for the benefit of commerce.

At Fort Whipple, Virginia, every man is taught to use the telegraph, and to become a skillful operator. He thus has a profession at all times lucrative to himself wherever he may be afterward thrown. The training, skill and habits of exactness acquired by the Signal Corps in time of peace will be of the greatest value to the army in time of war. The telegraph is capable of indefinite utilization. Gen. Von Moltke, it is well known, conducted the late operations of the German Army on the battle-fields of France sitting in the rear, with his map before him and his telegraphic operator at his side, keeping him in communication with all parts of the field. It has been frequently said by distinguished military men that the telegraph will be one of the most effective weapons in any war that may now occur. How necessary for the Government to keep up the efficiency of such a corps as that of which we have spoken!

As the organization under Gen. Myer now exists, the President and Secretary of War have a responsible military man at every important post in the country. If a warlike expedition appears on any part of our coast, causing a panic or stampede, there may be a thousand wild rumors of frightened message-senders. The Government, however, is in the receipt every eight hours (and can be in the receipt every hour if it wishes) of a reliable message from its own agent, who reports on his responsibility what he saw and knows to be true; and this observer will not leave his post until ordered to do so. As a mere Government Police, therefore, the Signal Corps would be worth to the nation far more than it can ever cost, even if its operation should be more widely extended, as will speedily be done.

Each sergeant is sent to the Signal Service School of Instruction at Fort Whipple, Va., where he is immediately supplied with Loomis' *Text-Book of Meteorology*, Pope's *Practical Telegraphy*, and the *Manual of Signals for the United States Army*, together with all the instruments necessary for practical instruction. The books he must thoroughly master. He is required to recite once daily didactically, and to practice a certain time with the instruments. He is required to remain under tuition until considered by the instructor competent to take charge of a station and perform the necessary duties, when he is ordered before a board, consisting of three army officers, for examination, when, if considered incompetent, he is returned to Fort Whipple for further instruction and practice.

If, after a rigid examination, he is found capable, he is assigned to a station, and the necessary stationery and instruments furnished him, (the latter consisting of the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, anemoscope, anemometer, and rain gauge,) and instructions to make three observations daily, viz: at the time corresponding with 7:35 A. M., 4:35 P. M., and 11:35 P. M., Washington time, so that every observer at each station should be reading his instruments at the same moment, and in the following order, viz: 1st, barometer, 2d, thermometer, 3d, hygrometer, 4th, anemoscope, 5th, anemometer, and 6th, rain gauge.—*Harper's Monthly Magazine.*

Eastern Dogs.—Eastern dogs are all of one class; not subdivided into species, like the dog-families of the West. They are strictly exclusive, and will neither associate with nor tolerate dogs of any other persuasion. Like certain bodies of a nobler sort, they show a wonderful uniformity, but not much unity. A toy terrier running about the streets of Cairo would be a preposterous supposition. One of those woolly-haired poodles so dear to certain of our beloved country-women might, I apprehend, feel about as much at home there as an Alderman would dining in the desert, with a select circle of admiring Arabs watching every mouthful. But with all this exclusiveness—and it goes so far, that I will be bound to say an English dog set down unprotected in any busy part of the City of the Faithful would be mobbed by his fellows and killed in ten minutes—they are the veriest curs imaginable.

The Americans describe the City of Alexandria as being powerful in dogs. Alexandria, however, is nothing to some of the villages up the Nile. Siout, for example, beats it hollow; and in the towns nearer Nubia, where, from increased heat or other causes, human beings lapse into an apathetic ease, and pass a lotus-eating life, dog-nature, on the contrary, seems most exuberantly to quicken and thrive. In the hamlets by the river-side of the Thebaid, you cannot step on shore from your boat without being greeted by a howl. The distant prospective furnishes always its quota of dogs, and in the suburbs of villages, these canine vagabonds gather thick as flies on a basket of Summer fruit. They go round about the city and grin—that is the very word—grin at you with clenched teeth and muzzle set all ajar. Grinning, however, is their most formidable effort, except a detestable bark they have, which is neither deep-mouthed nor yappish, but rasping to your nerves as a cracked bell. Expostulate but mildly with a dog, and he bolts with startling agility, giving a premonitory yelp, in the thought that you are going to beat him—the which, indeed, if you neglect to do, he will think meanly of you, and accordingly return to his grinning more hideously than before.

The profound aversion of Eastern dogs to Western travelers is remarkable. No sooner do you round a corner into view than the whole fry is in an uproar. While the vilest dressed or undressed Arab, tattered or leprous, may pass within an inch of their noses without comment, the moment that you, an individual, clad, you flatter yourself, irreproachably, loom out of the obscure these dogs protest against you. No mad bull in the matter of red cloth could show more marked antipathy. That which exasperates them most, however, is the sight of a man in full evening dress. They haven't a shred of reverence for it—proof positive of degeneracy of breed. A friend of mine, after some evening solemnity on board a neighboring hospital boat, took it into his head to go ashore and study moonlight effects among the palms. We accompanied him, but these canine Philistines picked him out at once, and—well, seriously injured his ceremonial vestments. City dogs, with scarcely an exception, go about "on their own hook," without master, and live by scavenging and mendicity. They are grateful for any favor. If they are kicked from one door, they pocket the affront and try the next. Likely enough this independence gave rise to the first organization of a common government. For that there is a doggish republic is a fact, I assure you, and no fiction.

For instance, it is clear that the city is portioned out into districts, and no dog may stray out of his own district into his neighbor's on any pretense. Policemen and sentinels are always on the watch. At a particular bark of alarm that they give, all the dogs of the vicinity will muster in force, bristling up with all the conceit and fussiness of dog-nature, and enforce the law. A stray dog caught foraying out of bounds will sometimes hardly escape with his life. It is against dog-law, too, as I have often seen—a point of honor with them—not to rob one another. A big dog dare not take a bone from his weaker brother. I have seen a little cur parade his bone before a dog big enough to eat him, for the simple purpose of exciting envy. Often, of summer afternoons, in the gardens of the Esbekieh, I used to watch the ways of these Ishmaelites. They take kindly to the Esbekieh, which is a glorious oasis of tropic greenery, shadowy and cool, cloistered amid a golden light of encompassing minarets in the City of the Faithful. You find these dogs there by dozens on the flower-beds lying asleep, minding their puppies, or engaged at some preposterous game of play. Well, the policeman's bark will be heard, and in an instant all scuttle off, puppies tumbling along after the hindmost. Once, when I followed, it was a pig that had caused all the uproar. Some people were driving a pig—a rarer sight in Cairo than a camel in Cheapside—through the streets. The dogs, I suppose had never seen a pig in their lives, and their terror and madness at sight of it were ludicrous. The barking of the sentinels had brought up supports from every quarter, and I will be bound to say there were at least forty dogs baiting that unhappy pig. But night is the time when the strictest watch is kept. Policemen are told off after dark all along the bounds, and night is made hideous with their quarrels with unprincipled dogs who roam out of quarters.—*Chambers's Journal.*

The Uses of Flowers.—It is common to point to flowers as final answers to utilitarianism. J. R. Lowell has told us of those practical questions which would abolish the rose and be answered triumphantly by the cabbage. All very true; but may not one question whether the flowers were really meant to be as useless as we make them out? No doubt their use is very different from that of the cabbage. One can heartily respond to Leigh Hunt's claim for them:

"Uselessness divinest,
Of a use the finest;"

but at the same time one may have a misgiving that we do not put them to the finest uses when we cut them for bouquets and adorn our rooms with them. The ancients made a religious use of flowers, as chaplets, altar decorations, and as symbols of particular gods and goddesses. Each flower preserved a divine myth. The tradition of their sanctity passed to the Christian convents, and many of our exotics would never have reached us but for their assiduous cultivation within monastic walls. The rosary is the transfiguration of roses into prayers; and one of the noblest of Persian sacred books is the Gulistan, or Rose Garden. Sheik Saadi walked with his friend in a beautiful garden. "It was the season of Spring; the air was temperate, and the rose in full bloom. The vestments of the trees resembled the festive garments of the fortunate. It was mid-Spring, when the nightingales were chanting from the pulpits of the branches; the rose decked with pearly dew, like blushes on the cheek of a chiding mistress. You would have said that the knot of the Pleiades was suspended from the branch of the vine. Under the shade of its trees Zephyr had spread the variegated carpet. I saw in my friend's lap a collection of roses, odoriferous herbs, and hyacinths, which he had intended to carry into town. I said, 'You are not ignorant that the flower soon fadeth, and the enjoyment of the rose is of short continuance; and the sages have declared that the heart ought not to be set upon anything that is transitory.' He asked, 'What course is there to be pursued?' I replied, 'I am able to form a book of roses, whose Spring the Autumn blast cannot injure. What benefit from a basket of flowers? Carry a leaf from my garden.' Saadi's friend cast away his flowers. 'Whilst the rose was yet in bloom the book entitled the Rose Garden was finished.'" From this book the dervishes get their hymns today, and the people say each sentence of it has seven meanings.

Shall we say that while carrying floriculture so far, we have not been able to transform our flowers yet into transcendent rosaries and rose gardens? I fear not.—*From "Stolen Flowers," by M. D. Conway in Harper's Magazine for September.*

Christie & Manson's.—For the lazy man of taste there is no more delightful lounge than the sale-room at Christie's. We will make our way through the green-baize aproned porters at the door, and passing through an avenue of old cabinets, French, Indian, English, and Japanese; cabinets with marble tops and gilt handles, curiously inlaid, reminding you of some French palace; black cabinets and mahogany cabinets, ebony and ivory work; cabinets gorgeous with the golden birds and flower-work of Japan; cabinets decorated with delicate care and extreme intricacy by Indian workmen. Then we mount the stairs, and passing through the offices where the clerks are busily employed, we arrive at the room. Let us look round before we attend to the sale, and inquire about the pictures. What a curious set of people, some with their thousands and others with scarcely the price of today's dinner in their pockets. Some have come to buy, others to look on. Some are bent on business and some on pleasure. But there is no attempt to edge out the mere sight-seers. They are not stared at or made uncomfortable. There is no disposition to make them feel that they are not wanted here, and that they take up the room and are in the way. Quite the contrary. It is Liberty Hall. The benches in front of the auctioneer may be secured by the millionaire or the beggar. Tattered old gentlemen may recline on the embroidered chairs, while noblemen stand about waiting for the next vacant seat. There is no distinction of class whatever. The attendants are civil to all alike, and the questions put by the idlers are answered as courteously as if thousands depended on the answer. The records of the firm, and surely they ought to be trustworthy, declare that the first sale took place on Dec. 5, 1766, at the old Academy Rooms in Pall Mall, which stood on a portion of the site now secured by the present Senior United Service Club, hard by the present French gallery. When the Academy Rooms became extinct the Christie establishment removed to one of the numerous houses which form the War Office, Pall Mall. It was on the west of the block of War Office Buildings, probably next to Harding's shop, which has long ago exchanged linen drapery, silks and satins for War Office ledgers and military documents. Here the sale-rooms continued until the year 1824, when the famous firm was turned out again and migrated to the present spacious rooms in King-street, formerly the European Museum, kept by Mr. Wilson. The founder of this celebrated firm, Mr. James Christie, died in 1803. The second Mr. Christie died in 1832, and the business was continued by his son and Mr. Manson, who died in 1852, the firm still remaining Christie & Manson, with the fourth Christie since the establishment of the firm and the brother of the original Mr. Manson. This last-named gentleman is still a valuable member of this distinguished firm, and is well known to art-lovers by his rare taste and knowledge and his invariable courtesy. He has for his partners the fifth Mr. Christie in almost a direct line, and Mr. Woods, who was added to the firm some years ago. These facts are somewhat interesting as illustrating the existence of the old adage: "Le Roi est mort, vive le Roi!" in commercial as well as regal life. A firm like this possesses an historical interest, and if a brief record could be kept of the various works of art passing through the hands of Messrs. **Christie & Manson** from time to time being bought and sold and rebought and resold, according to the whim of fortune, the interest of it would be unparalleled.

At **Christie's**, the actual business of the sale is remarkable for the complete absence of blackguardism. There is nothing down at heel about the place. Knockouts are here unknown and combinations unheard of. Hundreds here are as plentiful as shillings elsewhere, and there is a general air of wealth and content in the sale-room. The auctioneer, though he is selling charming faces of **Greuze**, dark landscapes by **Ruysdael**, *genre* pictures by **Wilkie**, or sea-sketches by **Stanfield**, never indulges in any vulgar clap-trap. You would think, from appearances, that each sale was a matter of very little importance if you were not informed to the contrary; whereas, each sale at **Christie's** is a chapter added to the history of English art. There is nothing sensational about **Christie's**. It is as quiet a place as the banking establishments of **Coutts** or **Drummonds**, and quite as old-fashioned. It is a link which binds the past to the present. Conservatism such as that exhibited at **Christie's** should be very dear to us, and as a lounge for the Summer do-nothing, I know of no place which possesses so many charms.—*London Society.*

ON LIBRARIES.

On the history of libraries, a whole library has been written. In a German work on libraries, by **Vogel**, the mere titles of books on the subject fill up five hundred and forty pages. When the first library was founded is a matter which must always remain in doubt. The book, which is emphatically called "the book"—the Bible, is itself a collection of books of different kinds, poetry, prophecy, and history of different ages, from the time of Moses to the time of Malachi. In the middle ages it was often called the "Library," the "Bibliotheca;" and it probably constituted, among the early Hebrews, the whole library of the Synagogue. **Osymandyas**, one of the ancient Kings of Egypt, is said by some to have been the first to found a library. This collection probably contained works of very remote antiquity, and also the sacred books of the Egyptians. All these, however, perished during the Persian invasion under **Cambyses**. There was also, according to **Eustathius** and other ancient writers, a fine library at Memphis. From this place our old friend **Homer** was accused of having stolen the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and palmed them off as his own.

But the noblest library of ancient times, and that which people have heard most about, was the Alexandrian library, founded by **Ptolemy Soter**. The **Ptolemies** who succeeded, enriched it by many valuable additions; and each of them adopted, it is said, some rather off-handed measures in the furtherance of the good work. All books imported into Egypt by foreigners were seized, and sent to the Museum. Here they were transcribed by clerks appointed for the purpose. That done, the copies were delivered to the proprietors, and the originals were deposited in the library. The career of this famous library was always precarious. More than once it was plundered, or partially destroyed by fire; until it was at last utterly destroyed by the Saracens, under the Caliph **Omar**, A. D. 642.

To show the wonderful extent of the Alexandrian library, it may be mentioned that the volumes of parchment or papyrus were distributed to the four thousand baths of the city; and such was their incredible number that six months hardly sufficed to burn them. **Amrou**, the victorious general, was strongly opposed to such an act of wanton destruction; but the fanatical Caliph was inexorable. "If," said he, "these writings of the Greeks agree with the *Koran*, they are useless, and need not be preserved; if they do not, they are pernicious, and ought to be destroyed." Next to the Alexandrian library, that of Pergamus was most conspicuous; and, according to **Plutarch**, contained two hundred thousand volumes. This library was presented by **Mark Antony** to **Cleopatra**, as a nucleus for a new library at Alexandria. When **Constantine** the Great transferred the seat of his empire to Byzantium, he ordered minute search to be made for any books that might perchance have escaped the fury of the Pagan persecutor **Diocletian**, and formed the whole into a library at Constantinople. The number of volumes was small in the beginning; but being successively enlarged by later Emperors, it was augmented to 120,000 volumes. Of these, however, more than one-half were burned by command of **Leo III.**, whose object was to destroy all the records and writings that might militate against his own ideas in favor of idolatry. In this library was deposited the only authentic copy of the Council of Nice. It is said also to have contained the poems of **Homer**, written in gold letters on the entrail of a serpent; together with a magnificent copy of the Four Gospels, bound in plates of gold, and enriched with precious stones. All these, however, were lost in the fire. The ultimate fate of this library is a subject of much dispute. On the fall of Constantinople, the learned men of Greece were dispersed over different parts of Western Europe. Mohammed, however, gave orders that the imperial library should be saved; and, according to some accounts, it was closely preserved in some apartments of the seraglio. Ultimately, it is said, **Amurath II.**, in a fit of devotion, caused it to be destroyed. Others think that it fell into decay from ignorance or neglect. A curious discussion has arisen, however, as to whether the library of the Sultan does not contain some valuable Latin and Greek manuscripts, the last remaining fragments of the library of Constantine. **Tischendorff**, writing in 1845, thinks "that the seraglio of the Sultan conceals ancient and valuable manuscripts, though complete obscurity prevails as to their contents;" and he asks who, in our day, would have believed in the existence of "walled-up" libraries; yet a walled-up library was lately one of the mysteries of Cairo.

The monastic order most distinguished throughout its history for love of the arts and sciences is that of the Benedictines. Other orders of monks sank low in moral status; but the disciples of St. Benedict maintained the even tenor of their way. They combined love of study with piety, and thus they were the truest of scholars; and, at a long subsequent period, in producing the illustrious congregation of St. Maur, a service was rendered to learning which neither had, nor is likely to have, any parallel in monastic history. Monte Cassino has been called the Sinai of the Middle Ages. From this centre a series of learned communities were spread all over Europe—among others our own more celebrated monasteries, such as those of Yarrow, Wearmouth, Bury St. Edmund's, Croyland, Whitby, Reading, St. Alban's, and others equally distinguished for the pains taken in them about the collection and transcription of books. In fact, it is to this system of transcription that we are alone indebted for all that remains of ancient learning.

There were some good libraries—or, at least, foundations of good libraries—in the Middle Ages. In the hundred years between 1365 and 1465, **Charles V.** of France had already won renown as a collector of choice manuscripts. Within this period, too, the Imperial libraries of Paris and of Vienna, the Laurentian Library at Florence and the library of the Vatican, were founded. We must not forget to mention that our old friend, Sir **Richard Whittington**, made liberal gifts of books to the Franciscan friars of London.

The patron saint of British book-lovers, however, is **Richard Aungerville**, Bishop of Durham. **Aungerville** is the first-recorded donor of books to the University of Oxford. Several other eminent personages followed his example, but all their good gifts were destroyed in the stormy days of the Reformation.

In fact, it cannot be really said that this country could boast of even a "royal library," worthy of the name, until the reign of **James I.** In Queen **Elizabeth's** time, which was especially an epoch of literature in this country, Sir **Humphrey Gilbert** vainly pressed upon the notice of the Queen the superior advantages which men of letters enjoyed in other countries, and the necessity of a royal library upon an adequate scale. But the fulfillment of the enterprise was at last due to private persons.

In 1580, **Clement Littill** laid the foundation stone of the library of the University of Edinburgh; and, about eight years afterward, Sir **Robert Cotton** commenced the famous collection of manuscripts which is named after him.

The national library which this country boasts at the present moment—namely, that of the British Museum—is an agglomeration of collections obtained from time to time, and continually added to. It owes its immediate origin to the bequest of Sir **Hans Sloane**, whose collections were purchased by Government for the public use. The library has since been enriched by various additions—until it is, at least, one of the finest in the world.—*Once a Week.*

Montauk Light.—We reached Montauk Light, and the end of our second day's tramp, a little after dark. Later in the evening we accompanied the keeper, Mr. **Ripley**, on a tour of inspection. Going through a passage-way, we found ourselves in the oil-room, neatly paved with colored tiles, the oil being stored in large tanks on one side of the room. The ascent is by 137 steps, winding around the central shaft, and the walls are of enormous thickness; the tower, erected in 1796, was some years since strengthened by building a solid brick lining inside of the original structure. Immediately below the lamp is the keeper's room, and the apparatus which keeps the revolving "flash" in operation. Here, through the long weary watches of the night, 180 feet above the sea, exposed to the full force of the wild Atlantic storms, these faithful sentinels keep vigil. On their fidelity and constant watchfulness depends the safety of the many thousand vessels that annually traverse this highway of the sea.

"Steadfast, serene, immovable, the same
Year after year, through all the silent night,
Burns on for evermore that quenchless flame,
Shines on that inextinguishable light."

A few steps higher and we are in the lantern, containing a "Fresnel" flash light of the first order, made by **Henry Lepante**. It is a miracle of ingenuity in the scientific concentration of the lenses. We step inside the lenses as the "flash" slowly revolves, and the next moment are inclosed in light which is visible thirty-six miles seaward. The flash throws a flood of brilliant light around the entire circle, disappearing and reappearing every two minutes.

Mr. **Ripley** explains to us that the lamp has two reservoirs—an upper and a lower; the former being five feet above and directly over the lower one. They are connected by two pipes. The lower reservoir contains a pump, by which the oil is forced through one of the pipes into the upper reservoir. The feed-pipe connected with the lamp has a chamber which contains a small float, by which the flow of oil is regulated, allowing 120 drops per minute. The oil that is not consumed passes down into a receiver under the lamp, to which a small tube is attached, conveying it through a wire-cloth strainer into the lower reservoir, to be again pumped up. During the long winter nights the lamp will consume some two and one-half gallons of refined lard-oil, and the oil will flow four hours without pumping. The upper reservoir will contain nine gallons. The flash is propelled by clock-work, which, when wound up, will run three hours. The lenses are twelve feet in height and six feet in diameter. The lamp is placed inside of the lenses, having four wicks, the largest being three and a half inches in diameter. During the day the lenses are covered with linen curtains, to prevent the rays of the sun from striking the lamp and unsoldering the brass-work. The height of the lantern is nine feet, the frame of solid iron. No wood of any kind is used in the tower.

Much trouble is experienced in keeping the oil from congealing during the cold Winter nights, owing to the want of stoves in the oil-room. Attention to this matter by the Light-house Board would add much to the comfort of the keepers and the efficiency of the light. There is a curious history connected with the light. It was presented by the French Government to the United States, and lay a long time in the Custom-house in New-York; was then sold to pay the duties, and finally, after much dickering, was purchased back again by "Uncle Sam."

Stepping out on the balcony that surrounds the tower, the glorious panorama of the moonlit sea lay all about us, and at that moment two ships were crossing the glinting light of the moon. The raw, chilly night air soon drove us below to the comfortable fireside of the keeper's family, where we sat listening to stories of storms from the south-east, during which the whole weight of the Atlantic is thrown directly upon Montauk Head. The light-house is built of granite, and, founded on a rock, stands on the bluff sixty feet above the beach. The sea is silently eating its way toward the tower, and this will soon compel a removal to the higher ground west.—*From Montauk Point, Long Island, by Charles Parsons, in Harper's Magazine for September.*

The Parisian Print-Shops.—Water-color drawings of the representative characters among the insurgents are offered for sale in the best shops. The Petrolouse, a wretched object, half monster, half lunatic, and with a diabolical grin on her withered face, stands with one hand in her pocket, and a petroleum bottle in the other; while under the generic title of the Barricade, a collection of male wretches are depicted, whose appearance marks them as objects to be arrested and shot, or there is no truth in physiognomy. These pictures are beautifully executed, are full of artistic merit, and one hundred francs each is asked for them. They are for the portfolios of the rich, for the tourists who will flock through Paris as usual this Summer, and they have already met with a ready sale.

The next print-shop on the Boulevards attracts a crowd which extends half-way across the pavement. Two drawings, each five feet high, and handsomely framed, are the objects of attraction here. In one a beautiful young woman, who is displaying rather more leg and bust than is customary in polite society, is being led forward by a figure whom it would be profanity to name in this connection. The woman has the word Liberty inscribed upon her cap, and there is a halo of glory on the other head. She is erect, courageous, strong, and the wreck of empires, crowns, thrones, and monarchs is being crushed beneath her feet. This young lady is intended for regenerated and republican France. The companion picture is inscribed Despotism, and portrays a repulsive hypocrite, in an ermine cloak, and with a heavy white mustache, kneeling devoutly to the theatrical Mephistopheles who is crowning him. This elderly gentleman is the Emperor of Germany, depicted as ruling by satanic arts; and if our popular conceptions of Mawworm, Mr. Pecksniff, Joseph Surface and Mrs. Brownrigg could be fused, the result would be very like what is here given as Kaiser **Wilhelm**. These are serious productions, as is the photograph labeled "Sedan," which hangs close by. Here the dethroned Emperor **Napoleon**, the late elect of the people, is portrayed. A bluff gentleman, in robust health, lounges at his ease in a luxurious open carriage, smoking a cigarette. His mien and bearing indicate a luxuriously selfish nature, profoundly satisfied that its own comforts are secure. The chariot containing him is drawn by eight spirited horses, ridden by postilions in the Imperial livery, and its road is over the dead and dying on the field of battle. Awful figures with heads bandaged, as if with grave-clothes, rise from the ground to shake their clenched hands menacingly. Maimed soldiers implore that they may be spared, and that the hoofs of the horses and the chariot wheels may be directed elsewhere than over their wounded limbs; and the soldier nurses, who are tending them, shrink in horror, or utter curses loud and deep at the only reply vouchsafed. For the postilions beat back the wounded with their long whips, and urge the horses over their prostrate bodies at a furious pace, while the smoker puffs away, as calmly indifferent as if he were in his easy-chair at home. Following the carriage is a troop of Prussian cavalry—more as a protection than a guard—and the whole is given as a veracious representation of what followed the capitulation of Sedan. It is a horrid picture. You can almost hear the groans and shrieks of the wounded soldiers, whose agonies are being wantonly increased; while the active brutality of the menials on horseback, the iron indifference of the occupant of the carriage, and of the foreign troopers who follow in his wake, and with their horses' hoofs give the torture a final stroke, are so vividly rendered that it is impossible to contemplate them without a shudder. The Emperor **Napoleon** is caricatured in every attitude of ignominy—as a shoe-black at work on the boots of **William**; as a mendicant with pockets turned inside out to attract pity; as a thief making off with millions of the nation's money; as a traitor handing France over to murderers for pay; all these, and scores of others in the same vein, were produced without hesitation, whenever the shop-keeper had any of them remaining in stock.

The caricatures of the siege time were, we found, much in the same vein. M. **Jules Favre** weeping copiously, and at the very same moment pocketing **Bismarck's** gold; M. **Thiers**, negotiating at foreign Courts on behalf of the Committee of National Defense and slyly offering for sale a crown, for which the **Orleans** Princes and the Count **de Chambord** are bidding; Gen. **Vinoy** suppressing half a dozen journals, and being bribed by the editors of others to let them alone; Gen. **Trochu** studying his plan, and handing a large metal key over the walls of Paris to a figure in a Prussian helmet in exchange for a bag of gold—are specimens of the tone and taste of the comic draughtsmen whose productions were most widely appreciated by the people of Paris.

"Albums of the Siege" are to be bought in plenty, at all the best print-shops. They consist of highly-colored engravings, in which imaginary incidents of the siege are told; and where the Prussians, horse-flesh, the absence of gas, the coarseness of the bread, and the straits to which fashionable people were reduced, are told comically and broadly. There are albums, too, of the Imperial menagerie, showing the late Emperor and Empress, and the Ministers and favorites of their Court, in the guise of the beasts and birds to which their public or private character is popularly supposed to give them affinity; as well as of the same people in the pillory, and with exaggerated and distorted heads.—*All the Year Round.*

About Bats.—Bats dislike captivity so much that they die under it. Five were turned into a roughly-made cage, in which they were fed with flies, for which their appetite was something wonderful—in their eagerness, they would snap and bite at one another like so many ravenous curs. Cooked meat they could not appreciate, but raw beef was more to their taste; a circumstance affording their proprietor great relief, since, by attaching a piece of beef to the inside of their box, he was saved the trouble of catching flies for them, and was able to watch them cater for themselves. The meat proved a source of attraction to divers blue-bottle flies, to the intense gratification of the captives, who displayed great quickness in disposing of these visitors. No sooner did an unwitting blue-bottle come within range, than he was struck down by a pair of bat's wings, the fortunate bat falling instantaneously with all its membranes expanded, cowering over its victim, and securing him by thrusting its head under. When the head came forth again, the membranes immediately closed, and the poor fly was swallowed wings and all—an operation affording several minutes' enjoyment to the performer. They seemed pretty comfortable in their prison, getting quite lively of an evening, and regaling the ears of their owner with a harsh music of their own—more curious than pleasing. But in nineteen days every one of them was dead—nor did a second party prove longer lived. The phrase, "blind as a bat," is not justified by facts. It is true that bat's eyes are none of the largest, but they answer all necessary purposes. Besides, the animal can find his way about without them if need be. **Spellanzi** proved, by a series of cruel experiments with blinded bats, that they would fly round a room, and out at the door, without coming in contact with anything, and pass between threads without touching them, though the width between was barely sufficient to admit their expanded wings. This faculty **Cuvier** attributes to the whole surface of the flying membranes being endowed with such extraordinary sensibility as to form a continuous organ of touch. Hot countries are the favorite homes of the bat; and in them it attains a size far beyond anything known in northern latitudes. When Capt. **Burton** was wending his way to Dahomey, he saw the trees blackened with clinging bats, and the sky speckled with swarms of them. The Bornean sky is said to be obscured for two hours at a time by dense flocks of bats. In Ceylon, too, the bat is a noun of multitude; the tunnels of its highways, the galleries of its fortifications, the roofs of its bungalows, and the ruins of its temples, abound with them; and every cavern and subterranean passage affords a convenient domicile for these darkness-loving swarms. From these they issue as the sun goes down, and, bold from impunity, enter the very dining-rooms, and carry off the insects skirmishing round the table-lamps. The island possesses no less than sixteen species, two of which are its own peculiar natives—one, a tiny creature, not much larger than a humble-bee, of a glossy-black hue; the other measuring from three to four feet from point to point of its extended wings. This is the roussette, or flying-fox, with a famous appetite for figs, plantains, rose-apples, guavas, and the flower-buds of the cotton-tree. Of the last, the roussettes are especially fond, making the tree their homes all day, passing their time hanging on its topmost branches by their hinder claws, with their chins pressed against their breasts, and their heads invested in a mantle of the membrane attached to the forearm. Sunset wakes them up to feed. They share the Cingalese love of toddy, and get drunk by frequenting the cocoa-nut trees at toddy-drawing time. **Turpin** says more bats and more varieties of them are found in Siam than in any other country in the world. Their places of refuge are near the temples and convents of the Talapoins, where the trees are covered with such immense numbers of them that they appear mere black masses of bats. If any one should take the liberty of disturbing them with fire or stones, he would bring the Talapoins about his ears, for they hold it an unpardonable crime to disturb the repose of any animal taking shelter near sacred places; so that the Siamese gardeners, whose pet products attract them when they are tired of eating mangoes and guavas, are compelled to confine their revenge to catching the delinquent in the act and cooking him then and there.

Old authors relate terrible tales of the blood-sucking bats, telling us how Paraguayan plains are haunted by enormous creatures that attack poultry, cattle, mules and horses, sitting upon the backs of their victims, and with their wings fanning them into insensibility, so that, all unchecked, they slake their horrid thirst, leaving holes in the skins of their dupes which afford convenient places for the deposit of insects' eggs. In this way the cattle introduced by the first European settlers were entirely destroyed. **Ulloa** describes Carthagena as having its streets after sunset covered with clouds of these dexterous bleeders of cattle. **Azzara** gives them credit for preferring insect food when it is to be got, but confesses they exercise what old Weller called "a strong power of suction" upon the necks, shoulders and buttocks of domestic animals; while he had personal proof that they sometimes at least attacked man, four several times finding the ends of his toes bearing witness, in the shape of sundry small circular wounds, that the bats had visited his couch and drawn upon him for sustenance while he lay in blissful unconsciousness. Capt. **Stedman** gives a more circumstantial account of his experience in the same way. Knowing by instinct, he says, that the person he intends to attack is in a sound slumber, the bat generally alights near the feet, where, while he keeps fanning with his enormous wings, which keeps one cool, he bites a piece out of the tip of the great toe, so very small, indeed, that the head of a pin could scarcely be received into the wound, which is consequently not painful. Yet through this orifice he contrives to suck the blood until he is obliged to disgorge; he then begins again, and thus continues sucking and disgorging till he is scarcely able to fly; and the sufferer has been known to sleep from time to eternity. The Captain found tobacco-ashes the best remedy in his own case; and after washing the blood from his person and hammock, found small heaps of congealed blood all round the place where he had lain, on examining which the surgeon calculated he had lost twelve or fourteen ounces of blood during the night. A party of Americans going up the Amazon found one night's experience of the bat's blood-sucking capabilities quite as much as they cared to know. One of them awoke with a face like a corpse, his hammock and the floor beneath being saturated with blood, the flow of which was checked with great difficulty. This difficulty in stanching the wound is the reason of such attacks being so dreaded, for the amount of blood he actually imbibes is trifling. Luckily, the simple precaution of keeping a light burning during the night suffices to keep the wretches off, and even this is unnecessary with some people, who possess an immunity from their assaults for which it is impossible to account.—*Chambers's Journal.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We are very anxious to believe all we can of the many stories told of the good qualities and benevolent deeds of cats, dogs, and "such small deer," but here comes one from Lowell, Mass., that is really too much like an attempt to impose upon the credulity of a confiding public. We are told, and apparently expected to believe, that lately when a hen, who was sitting on a nest of duck's eggs in that city of wonders, had the misfortune to die before her appointed task was done, a gentle and sympathizing tabby took her place on the eggs, and hatched out and brought up with fidelity and wisdom a fine brood of ducklings. This is really too much. Why load the "harmless, necessary cat" with honors so unfitted to her station in life? It will shake our faith even in her real merits.

There is a young man at Sydney, Australia, who is troubled by a very peculiar, and one would suppose, a very unpleasant fancy. He thinks that he is dead, and has been so for a year or more, but nevertheless he forgets that it is the duty of every well-regulated corpse to keep quiet, and not bother the living with their imaginary troubles. He has a suspicion that he was poisoned, and makes himself a nuisance to all the doctors of the colony by persistent applications for a post-mortem examination to ascertain what substance was used in effecting his supposed taking off, but the doctors seem to object to opening the vitals of any man at his own request. The Police form another class of citizens who are very much disturbed by the peculiarities of this youth; they declare that he is "liable to commit an indictable offense, to wit, suicide." One would hardly think that a dead man was likely to commit such a deed as that, but if he does, he certainly ought to be indicted.

It may not be such an easy matter for a man to be tried, condemned and executed in his absence and without his knowledge, but there was a civil suit in England, recently, involving about an equal degree of absurdity. While a lady was ill her butler not only stole some £600 worth of plate and sold it, but appropriated to his own use, after the manner of the servants of the public in this quarter of the globe, £800 in money intrusted to him to pay his mistress' debts. The debts of course were not paid, and the lady was sued and an execution put in her house, which was paid out by the reprobate butler, and yet she never knew anything about the proceedings at all. At length the butler, like all swindling rogues, ran his course, was found out, and fully punished for his evil doings.

The laws of easy divorce in Indiana seem to be used as the means of doing a very brilliant stroke of business occasionally. Not long since a gentleman in Lewisville, in that State, who had been suffering some years from paralysis, was divorced from his wife just before his death without knowing anything about it. His considerate friends took entire charge of the matter, and did not trouble him at all with their proceedings. The wife was in some way prevented from making any opposition, and the whole thing was carried through with "promptness and dispatch." The object of the transaction was to secure the dead man's property, amounting to about $100,000, without its being curtailed by the widow's right of dower. Of course now there is no widow and no dower, and the kind friends of the deceased are enjoying the first fruits of their labor.

The first teetotaler in the Kingdom of Great Britain, it appears from an English paper, is still living. His name is **John King**, and he is a Quaker, seventy-five years of age. He has been for many years an employe on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railroad, but is now superannuated. He has received a silver medal for his merit as first teetotaler, and now it is proposed that all the brethren of that ilk in the United Kingdom should contribute a penny a piece as a testimonial to the old king of teetotalers, thereby providing liberally for his declining years the "cup that cheers, but not inebriates." The worthy old Quaker has not been equally abstinent in all things, having been married four times, and living now with a young wife at Ainsdale.

Enterprise in the West develops in all directions, and measures are taken to encourage production of every sort. The Warren and Fountain County (Ind.) Agricultural Society this year offers a premium of $5 to the couple who will bring to the county fair the largest number of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Five dollars may be thought a very slight compensation for the successful production of a large flock of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, but it must be remembered that competitors at country fairs are not actuated so much by a desire to win the paltry sums offered as premiums, as by pride in the results of their labors, and the distinction which they gain therefrom among their neighbors. Notwithstanding the atrabilious theories of **Malthus** with regard to the increase and multiplication of the human race, it is the avowed policy of this country to encourage a growth of the population, and it may as well be done by offering premiums and honors at agricultural fairs for large and promising families as by bringing over so many of the grown-up paupers and criminals of Europe.

It appears from the report of the British Consul at the Azores that there is really a class of aristocrats in those remote islands who think it worth their while to be very exclusive, and to look down upon their fellow-creatures just as if the whole Azores and all that they contain were of any particular consequence to the world at large. Consul **Monson** says that these high and mighty islanders, who have wealth and what they consider rank, entertain "very exaggerated notions of their own importance and intelligence." They despise the poorer classes and have intermarried in their own exclusive circle until they are rapidly degenerating into a race of affluent idiots. Although they have considerable wealth, they live in a very parsimonious style and give away hardly anything for the good of others. Thus they get very little good from their riches, do none to others, and yet imagine they are the very cream of the human race, while all the rest of the world hardly think of their existence. There are a good many aristocrats of the same kind in other parts of the globe beside the Azores.

Reforms and improvements sometimes have effects which were not anticipated by their prime movers. When the City Fathers of Cincinnati established ice-water fountains at the corners of the streets, they fondly believed that they were not only doing a benevolent thing for the thirsty citizens, but were, at the same time, promoting the cause of temperance, by rendering mint juleps and sherry cobblers less tempting as a noonday refreshment. But such is the depravity of human nature that this beneficent contrivance is said actually to encourage the use of intoxicating drinks, although it is ruining the business of the saloon-keepers. Now, instead of frequenting the saloons, every toper carries his flask in his pocket, and whenever he feels the want of a "nip" he resorts to the nearest fountain, pours some of his favorite tipple into the little dipper there provided for public use, tempers it to his liking with ice-water, and tosses it off with a feeling of gratitude to the thoughtful rulers. As this is much more economical than the public bars, there is usually quite a crowd at the fountains, and drinking habits are on the increase. The perverse people will render a prohibition of ice-water necessary for their complete regeneration in accordance with the notions of the teetotalers.

One with humane ideas would hardly suppose that ability to wield the rod with effect was so important a qualification, in one who desires to take charge of a lot of children, as to be paraded in an advertisement. A London paper, however, which is a popular channel for information and announcements in educational matters, especially those of a pious character, continue an advertisement to the effect following: "A barrister's daughter, (thirty-five,) healthy, good-tempered and cheerful, desires a matronship; *is experienced in applying the birch rod.* Address, &c." Very likely this will be regarded as a valuable experience by some clergyman or philanthropist who is burdened with the responsibility of selecting some fit person to take charge of orphans, and believes in the doctrine so strongly advocated by Solomon, whose children, however, seem not to have turned out particularly well:

"Spare the rod and spoil the child,
Solomon said, in accents mild;
Be they man or be they maid,
Whip 'em and wollop 'em, Solomon said."

Undoubtedly a very ancient and honorable doctrine, but we would hate to be an orphan under the charge of a healthy barrister's daughter of thirty-five, who is experienced in applying the birch rod.

It was **Coleridge**, or some equally wise philosopher, who said that experience was like a light in the stern of a vessel, which illuminates the course already gone over, but does not aid us to avoid the perils of the future voyage. All the stories that are told of the operations of swindlers and impostors will probably never lessen the number of victims which these human sharks find eager to be devoured. One of the fools that still survive is a farmer out in Missouri, who was lately told by a vagrant gypsy that there was a rich treasure hid on his farm, and she could reveal its whereabouts by her incantations if he would secrete all the money he had in a certain place which she would indicate, and not go near it for ten days. She actually succeeded after awhile in raising a vital faith in her supernatural powers in the mind of the old farmer, and he put his money, amounting to $3,200, in the place designated, and waited the answer of the sybil. She boiled her hell-broth and muttered her incantations, and told her victim to possess his soul in patience until the appointed time for the oracle to speak. This he did faithfully, but at the end of the ten days three things of the utmost importance to his plans were nowhere to be found—the coveted treasure, his $3,200, and the old gypsy.

There was an old man of St. Ives, who was known by the name of **John Knill**, and when he had buried his wives he proceeded to make a strange will. **John Knill** was, in his time, Collector of the port of St. Ives, and he died nearly a hundred years ago. He directed in his last testament that an obelisk should be raised to his memory, to be known by the prosy title of "Knill's Steeple," and that once in five years, ten virgins not over ten years of age, two old women and a fiddler should dance around this monument. He was a shrewd character, this ancient Collector, and knew how to secure the fulfillment of his wishes. For this purpose he established a fund, from the income of which each of the tender virgins and each old woman receives 10s. 6d., and the fiddler one guinea, for their saltatorial celebration in his honor. Furthermore, the "oldest man in the parish who has brought up the largest family of children" receives £1; the couple last married before each celebration has a present of £1 1s., and after the ceremony at the monument and the distribution of the gifts are over, the Trustees, Mayor, Collector and clergymen, with their friends, proceed to the enjoyment of a banquet provided by the same munificent patron. The day has been kept as a general holiday at St. Ives every five years, and a great deal of hilarity prevails among the citizens. **John Knill's** memory is thereby kept very green at a comparatively cheap rate, and cheerfulness and harmless enjoyment are promoted. Who can say that this old Collector's will was not as wise as those of others who have an eye to posthumous fame and pay a higher price for it.

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Liberal Christian*, in speaking of the boasted spirit of progress and the claim that the present age is one of culture and refinement, takes occasion to show the other side of the picture. It says:

"The refined tastes, the nicer moral feeling, the delicate sense of justice, the feeling of honor, the finer sentiments of gentlemen and good Christians, are scarce, confined to a class as yet, and it is preposterous, with the evidences which the newspaper, the theatres, the literature of the people, afford us, to be talking as if our people were saints, or aspiring and cultivated, or well educated, or in favor of scrupulous honesty, or very indignant with public thieves and robbers. They support—the majority of them—the Ring. Seven or eight hundred of them are not ashamed to march under Mr. **James Fisk** as their Colonel! Millions of Americans think Gen. **Butler** a great man, if not a good one, and it would not be surprising if he were made Governor of the most educated and elevated State in the Union. Well, with these facts before our eyes, are we still to go on boasting about the age, and praising the spirit of it, and trying to find any other reason for mobs and public corruption, and municipal robbery, and bad books, and wretched (despite their being able) newspapers and unprincipled politicians, except the only real reason, which is the low average of virtue, intelligence and taste among the governing class, which happens to be the whole male population? In other countries a select class of voters really determines all public policies, and settles the choice of elective public officers. We have, wisely, no doubt, changed all that, but we are no better, on the average, than the Ring we carry in our nose and the literature we buy, and the newspapers we patronise, and the representatives we elect to office, and it is high time this were seen and acknowledged by boasters and blind leaders of the blind. We have never been among the worshippers of existing circumstances, or existing opinions, or public tendencies, and as often find the spirit of the age a spirit to be exorcised as one to be boasted of and obeyed. When the river runs mud and garbage, we shall not accept its motion as any substitute for its impurity. If the only things flowing be the sewers we shall go afoot, even against their direction, rather than float with their tide."

THE METHODIST.

The *Methodist* objects to the elaborate structures in which preachers are mounted in many of our churches, far away from the audience, and fenced in with fantastic devices in oak and black walnut. The following are some of its remarks:

"The best possible pulpit is that which is in the greatest possible proximity to the pews. In such a desk, the preacher feels at home with his hearers. He can talk, not declaim at them. That magnetic sympathy between the two, which is the greatest secret of free and effectual discourse, spontaneously comes then into play. But how can this highest power and charm of eloquence exist in most of our stately, distant pulpits? How would it spoil all natural discourse or converse between man and man, if the interlocutors had to scream at each other from distant points? Now, though public discourse will naturally take on a more formal manner than ordinary conversation, yet the more it can be like familiar, earnest discourse between man and man, the more genuine and more successful will be its eloquence. This was the eloquence of **Whitefield**, of **Summerfield**, and of most of the old powerful Methodist ministry. Most of the peculiar formalism, stiffness and ineffectiveness which have given preaching generally a character of its own, distinguishing it from the Bar, the rostrum, and all other departments of public speaking, is, we soberly believe, attributable to the construction and position of the pulpit. Down, then, we would say, with the pulpit. Give a fair field to preaching. Let the preacher come down to the people. Give him not merely a platform with its small table, but do not barricade him away from the pews by too deep a platform and by altar-rails."

THE FREE METHODIST.

The *Free Methodist* urges a more direct and incisive manner of preaching as one of the great needs of the time. It says:

"The pulpit affords many 'splendid preachers,' and such are the most sought for and the best paid. What may be called 'close preachers,' are few and far between. We do not depreciate mental ability, and yet we see the necessity of a Pauline style of preachers, who will not shun to declare the whole counsel of God. Hypocrisy and Pharisaism take refuge within the sanctuary. Formalism and worldliness hide there too much. Many who are not in as good a state spiritually, as they flatter themselves they are, and many who know they are not what they profess to be, remain in the church undisturbed. Nothing is preached that shows them up to themselves in their true character. The preaching may be instructive, but it passes over the heads of these classes of persons. Now, we believe, that ministers can so divide the Word of truth, can so separate between the precious and the vile, that those who are deceived will be undeceived, and those who are hypocritical will begin to feel as if they were being found out. The former will be surprised to find out how blinded they have been, and the latter will tremble with fear of being exposed in their real character, the garb torn off that covers sin cherished in the heart and committed clandestinely. When we 'cry aloud, spare not, lift up the voice like a trumpet, and show the people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sins,' God's Spirit will carry the truth home to the heart."

THE JEWISH TIMES.

The *Jewish Times* in commenting on the case of the Israelite who was tried recently for disturbing a Methodist congregation by working upon his sewing machine on Sunday, says:

"The affair looks very much like religious intolerence. The complaint originates from the same Puritanic spirit that is bent on proscribing innocent pleasures on Sunday and which aims at controlling and watching the confessors of other creeds. The Judge, before whom the case was brought, found himself in a difficult position, as in reality there is an old law on the statute books which would make disturbances like these a criminal offense. He pronounced, therefore, the culprit 'guilty,' without, however, inflicting a sentence, but warned the Israelite to adapt henceforth his sewing-machines to the religious service of his neighbors. It is many years since a sect has made the attempt to enforce a similar judgment against an industrious and useful citizen. It is only in more recent times that Puritanic arrogance makes itself prominent again—since the time that the plan of forcing a state religion on the country has found such powerful supporters in Government circles. It is high time to oppose these intrigues, and especially to remove everything from the statute-books that might be used by the fanatics as a concession to their demands. While we concede that it must be annoying to the Methodist worshippers to have their devotion disturbed by the noise of the Israelite's sewing-machines, we must agree on the other hand with our contemporaries that it is an unwarrantable interference with the rights of the citizen to be restrained within the domains of his own walls to pursue his legitimate calling. Many synagogues are situated in the neighborhood of populous quarters, and we are not aware that on Jewish Sabbaths or holidays the neighbors have suspended their work or were asked to do so. The noise is often very annoying, but if the worshippers desire to be relieved from it they must remove to a more quiet neighborhood. In fact, the enforcement of religious observances by the State is contrary to the spirit of our age."

AMERICAN PROTESTANT.

With regard to the increase of the Catholics and their institutions in this country, the *American Protestant* gives the following statement:

"Consider that in 1800 the Roman Catholics had in this country but one Bishop, about 100 priests, and 60,000 adherents. And what have they become in the seventy years? Now they have 7 Archbishops, 53 Bishops, 3,500 priests, 3,488 churches, 49 ecclesiastical institutes, 128 monasteries, 286 nunneries, sixty-six asylums, twenty-six hospitals, and over four million adherents. What a power the Roman Catholic communion has become in seventy years in the United States! Is it not alarming to the lovers of pure Christianity and republican institutions? This is truly a large increase; but in the same time the population of the country has increased from about four millions to nearly forty. Had the Roman Catholic Church grown up with the growth of the country to this extent, the fact would be indeed alarming. But the augmentation has been the result mainly of immigration of the Old World—Catholics merely changing their residences, not actually increasing in number. On the other hand, we have it from Romish authority that they have lost about one-half of the communicants who have come to this country, and that it is hard work to keep in the Church the second generation. If the time shall ever happily come when this sort of immigrants shall cease to arrive on our shores, the number of Catholics in this country will gradually decrease. The Romish Church cannot stand the light of free schools, nor the liberty which free institutions guarantee. It will die out like a tree transplanted into an uncongenial soil, if Protestant Christians remain true and faithful to the distinctive principles of their faith."

THE MORAVIAN.

The *Moravian* (published at Bethlehem, Penn.) thinks there is a growing sentiment in favor of better salaries for ministers. Of the past and present policy it says:

"How many forget that in preparing for this calling many years of arduous and incessant study are required, and great sacrifice is made in order to properly qualify them for their profession. They also appear oblivious to the fact that he is, unlike many in other professions, debarred from engaging in business speculations, and cut off from many opportunities of making money that is the privilege of most other men. The policy has been to give him just enough for his present need, forgetting that he must educate his children, and should also 'lay by something for a rainy day.' Of course, the policy of paying good salaries may be carried to an extreme, as it being done in some of our larger cities. Yet this even is having a good effect upon the whole question, in the general tendency upward of the pay of the clergy. One of the best results to follow from this rise, we hope, will be the bringing of more and better talent into the sacred office. Heretofore our young men who have felt called that way have shunned it through fear of starvation, and preferred to enter other fields of professional labor, where the opportunities of getting a living were more favorable. Thus while the professions of law and medicine are crowded to excess, the cry is that there are but few students entering upon the ministry, and the churches are vacant all over our land. Let any one investigate the matter, and he will be surprised at the dearth of really talented ministers in the country, in comparison to what there should be."

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

The *United Presbyterian* (of Pittsburg) protests against secrecy in politics. It says:

"By secrecy, power passes into the hands of those whom the people will not trust, and who know that they are not trusted, and themselves will not trust the people. Our political organization falls under the control of those who do not scruple to deceive, and who rely upon skillful management to secure the tenure of their power. The telegraph flashes through the land the dispatches of these manipulators of public sentiment. Able writers use the Press; eloquent speakers from the platform persuade the people. What seems to be the outburst of popular enthusiasm is but the excitement wrought up by secret agencies. Secret politics are dangerous. They subordinate law and principle to men and to party expediency; they give the power over, not only to a few, but to cliques and rings, irresponsible and dangerous. In time of excitement, when law and independent judgment are most needed, they place the Government, and therefore the safety of the people, in the hands of the mob. It is sometimes said that only thus can we successfully oppose evil associations and measures; that Loyal Leagues must counteract Knights of the Golden Circle; that Good Templars must thus cope with the Liquor League; that a Protestant League must be formed to save the nation from the Hibernians and the Jesuits. Not by any means. Secret orders are in themselves evil, and produce evil results. Republican institutions, like the Gospel, are essentially open, and their stability depends upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, uncontrolled by secret order or party ring."

The Political Field in Massachusetts.

Of the contest for the two prominent nominations for Governor of Massachusetts the Boston *Transcript* has the following: "Mr. **Jewell's** friends claim that he has great political strength in Central and Western Massachusetts. The friends of Messrs. **Washburn**, **Rice** and **Jewell** combined greatly outnumber the advocates of Dr. **Loring**, while Gen. **Butler** has but little real strength in the Republican ranks. His followers are really the 'odds and ends' of several small parties, most of whom, like **Wendell Phillips**, are antagonistic to Republican supremacy in Massachusetts. The young Democrats, who appear to have become masters of the situation, and to have stirred their party to its foundations, are in favor of an entire change of the State ticket the coming Fall. Anti-war Democrats now have but little sympathy from them."

The Boston *Commonwealth* adds further gossip to the effect that the friends of all but one of the candidates for Governor opposed a change of the time of holding the Republican State Convention; that there are indications from all parts of the State that the opponents of Messrs. **Butler** and **Loring** will concentrate on Mr. **Rice**, who received nearly 300 votes in the Convention when Gov. **Claflin** was nominated, on his personal popularity alone. The *Commonwealth* itself prefers Mr. **Rice**, in the belief that he has no enemies in the party, and that he will concentrate its united strength. It says: "He is a clean and upright man, socially and politically—approachable by all, and irreproachable in character, ability, and business experience. He has the talent for all honorary occasions, being a graceful and eloquent speaker, while for practical business judgment, no man of his age in the State surpasses him. The architect of his own fortunes, he stands to-day a merchant of whom any community might be proud." Mr. **Rice** is a native of Newton, Mass., and was designed by his parents for the ministry. To this end he was educated at Union College; but his health failing before the completion of his studies, it was deemed wise to place him in a mercantile position, in which he had served a brief time before going to college. He was Mayor of Boston in 1856 and 1857, and subsequently served four terms in Congress.

On the Democratic side we have a little clashing between the Young Democracy and those who have for so many years triumphantly conducted the party to defeat. The former have so far carried their point as to obtain a call for the State convention at an early date, confessedly, because they have "no desire to wait for the wheels of fogyism to move." And on this point the Barnstable *Patriot* has this to say:

"If by this announcement the conservative men of Massachusetts are to understand that a more liberal policy is to mark the course of the Democratic organization than in 1869 or 1868, this announcement will be a welcome one; but if the advent of the 'Young Democracy' means only the disgraceful scenes of the last Convention, where a mass-meeting of one of the Boston Senatorial Districts was admitted without credentials to control the action of the Convention, then, we apprehend, the sooner a change is effected in the organization of the party the better for the interests of the people, and indeed, for all concerned. Generally the five south-eastern Counties are taken in charge by a single individual, aided by two or three renegade Republicans from the northern part of the Second Congressional District, and the ubiquitous member from Worcester; and, so far as representation is concerned the Counties of Barnstable and Plymouth, and Bristol and Dukes and Nantucket, might as well have the Democratic State Convention in Kamtschatka as in any part of Massachusetts."

THE ACCIDENT IN MAINE.

The Fearful Crash on the Central Railroad—A Train of Cars Hurled Through a Rotten Bridge.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* gives the following account of the accident which happened to the mail train on the Maine Central Railroad on Wednesday evening, just as it was entering that city:

"The scene was frightful, and it seemed a miracle that a soul on the train escaped alive. The train, which was running some twenty miles an hour, was made up of two baggage-cars, a smoking-car, passenger-cars Nos. 91 and 92, (both belonging to the Eastern Railroad,) a passenger-car belonging to the Maine Central, and the Pullman parlor-car "Saturn." It appears that the locomotive and the forward baggage-car passed the bridge, which is of trestle-work some fifty feet long, in safety, but the engineer heard the timbers crack. Instantly the right side of the bridge broke and fell with a fearful crash. The second baggage-car jumped the rails and ran down the steep embankment to the right; the smoking-car followed and was crushed into fragments. The first passenger-car ran halfway down the bank and turned over on its side, the roof away from the track. Every seat in this car was torn from its fastenings and with the passengers hurled into the front end. The second passenger-car went endwise down the embankment close behind the first, the floor being thrown up and split off from the sides, which spread apart like an inverted A. The seats in this car were not so much smashed. The third passenger-car was on the bridge and pitched through, so that it now stands on its front end in the roadway under the bridge. The Pullman car, the only one left on the track, was about one-third over the broken bridge, its front trucks dropped into the road beneath, and the front end was crushed from beneath.

The forward baggage-car left the rails, but was hauled along over the sleepers and across another bridge, over a road leading to a wharf a short distance further on. As soon as possible the engine was stopped, something of the extent of the accident ascertained at a glance, and the engine was unshackled from the baggage-car and run to the station in this city for aid. All the hacks at the depot were sent for physicians, who promptly responded and hurried to the place of the accident. The scene in the cars was frightful. The passengers were piled in heaps, covered with broken seats and the fragments of the wreck, and the cry that rose from the struggling masses of humanity is said to have been appalling. Fortunately, the kerosene lamps in the cars were nearly all extinguished, so the wreck did not take fire, but in the dim twilight it was hardly possible to ascertain the extent of the disaster. As soon as those uninjured could release themselves, the search for the injured commenced. As we have before stated, it seemed impossible for any one to escape alive, so completely were the cars smashed up, but the train was not as full as usual, which lessened the number of the injured. As it was, hardly a person in the train but was hurt, more or less. The people living in the vicinity aided in the search, and hospitably opened their houses for the reception of the wounded. Axes, picks and bars were brought, holes cut in the side of the cars where necessary, and the work of extricating the passengers was pursued with great vigor.

THE DEAD.

Among the first taken out was **William Percival**, of Waterville, a faithful brakeman, who stood at his post between the second and third passenger-cars. He must have been instantly killed, as he received two wounds on the head, either of which would have proved fatal; his throat was cut, and both arms and one leg were crushed. Mr. **Percival** was about twenty-eight years old, and always bore an excellent reputation. He was ever faithful in his duties on the road, courteous and gentlemanly to all with whom he came in contact, and his loss will be deeply felt by all his friends.

Only one other person was fatally injured, it is believed. Mr. **T. Gallagher**, a boiler-maker, residing at No. 2 Union-place, East Boston, had been at work in Dexter for a short time past, and was coming into this city to obtain some tools he needed. He was buried under a heap of broken seats, and it was some time before he could be released. He was conveyed to a neighboring house and a physician summoned. His arm was found to be broken, the flesh stripped off the lower part of one leg, exposing the cords and tendons, and a number of his ribs fractured. He also suffered severe internal injuries, and after being removed to a boarding-house on Pine-street, expired at about 9 o'clock.

THE WOUNDED.

Sixteen persons were in the Pullman car, all of whom escaped injury, but nearly every one in the smoking and passenger cars was hurt more or less. The following is the list of the casualties, so far as we could ascertain them last night:

Mrs. Reuben Soule, Bangor, seriously injured in hip and internally—her little daughter also severely and perhaps fatally injured; Capt. Wm. Flowers, Bangor, badly cut in head and leg, and clothing nearly all torn off; Mrs. Wm. Flowers, Bangor, badly bruised, and it is feared injured internally; Mrs. Abram Woodard, Bangor, was in the car that went through the bridge, and was cut on the head and neck, and seriously contused, rendering her insensible; Miss Marcia Woodard, Bangor, severely, but not seriously bruised; Jonas Gray, Conductor of train, two deep scalp wounds, back injured, and it is feared internally; L. Hildreth, Bangor, head cut and hand crushed; C. S. Pennell, Brunswick, slightly injured in leg; Rev. Geo. W. Bean, Skowhegan, severe flesh wounds; Mrs. Martin D. Ward, Skowhegan, several slight flesh wounds; L. D. Emerson, West Waterville, scalp wound; J. W. Davis, of Boston, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, nose and jaw broken, and eye so injured that loss of sight is probable; Mrs. Wm. T. Burke, daughter and sister (Mrs. French), Chelsea, all slightly injured; Henry Williams, Greenbush, bad cut in hand; G. C. Roberts, New-York, slightly bruised in leg; George A. Meade, Boston, clothes torn nearly off and severely bruised; W. H. Seymour, New-York, slightly injured; D. Whiting, New-York, side badly bruised; Mrs. Whiting, uninjured; James A. Fowle, Woburn, Mass., severely contused; F. W. Hilton, conductor of Pullman car, arm wrenched and bruised; Charles Burrill, Corinna, badly bruised; E. A. Bailey, Portland, severe bruises; John Wright, Lewiston, wrist jammed and head cut; Geo. H. Day, Boston, shoulder fractured; Mrs. Day and child, not hurt; Mrs. T. F. Adams, Minneapolis, Minn., head and face cut, and side bruised; Miss N. M. Billings, South Framingham, Mass., head and left arm bruised; Mrs. Mansell, Bangor, scalp wound, left shoulder, arm and leg badly bruised; Mr. Lowell, Orrington, was badly injured, and was taken on board a vessel lying at wharf near the scene of the accident; Mrs. Brow, of Bath, badly injured; her two children escaped unhurt; Miss Magoun, Bath, slightly injured; Peter Hopkins, Bangor, severely injured; Mr. Shaw, the baggage master, was, with his wife and little child, in the baggage-car that ran off, but though badly bruised, they escaped serious injuries; Jonathan Andrews, Veazie, two ribs broken; his daughter Ada, nine years old, arm broken; Aaron Loring, Robbinston, face badly cut, and legs bruised; Mrs. Perkins, Ohio-street, Bangor, severly bruised; Dr. Withers and wife, Bath, slightly injured.

The damaged cars were carefully searched and the *débris* overhauled, to make sure that no person remained, and a wrecking train was sent up from Waterville to clear the road. The night train for Boston, being at the station, of course could not leave, but a passenger-train will be below the wreck, to start for the West, at the regular hour this morning. Mayor **Dale** stationed a cordon of policemen around the demolished cars last night, to prevent any one from meddling until the Coroner's inquest shall be held, and also to prevent plundering, as a number of watches and purses, and considerable valuable baggage, is lying somewhere in the wrecked train.

The bridge, the breaking of which by the engine caused the disaster, is a common trestle bridge of some fifty feet span, and about twenty feet from the roadway, which it crosses. It was built some eighteen years ago, and we are informed that the trestlework was not covered with boards until about eight years since—very few, if any, repairs ever having been made upon it. The timbers of which it is composed, are, as any one can see, very much decayed—so much so that they could be pulled apart by the fingers. The Railroad Commissioners have inspected the bridge this season, we are told, and pronounced it safe, but specimens of the outside of the lower chord we have in this office, indicate that their opinion of its safety was not based on a thorough examination. We were informed last night by several persons, that the officials of the Company have been notified that the bridge was unsafe, several times lately, and that timber for its repair was on the way to the spot yesterday. A fearful responsibility rests somewhere, and the matter undoubtedly will be made the subject of a thorough and searching investigation.

Encouragements to Louisiana Planters.

The result of somewhat careful inquiry in relation to the present condition and prospects of the Louisiana planters is given by the New-Orleans *Times* of the 8th inst., as follows:

"Despite the unfavorable meteorological conditions of the early Summer, the staples are quite promising. The cotton stand, which at one time was regarded with such gloomy apprehensions, has improved wonderfully in the last month. If the worms can be escaped, the product will exceed the estimate of a month ago. This, with the present good prices, which will be maintained until the crop begins to come in, offers an encouraging and stimulating prospect to the planters. Out of debt, and with a good corn crop, they have strong motives for an energetic and vigorous application of their resources and labor. Last year the price of cotton fell below the figures at which it could be produced profitably, and supplies had not declined proportionally. This season is likely to open with remunerative prices, cheap subsistence, abundant crops, and an active market."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 13, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The German Government, as well as the Berlin authorities, have adopted the most stringent measures for the prevention of the spread of the cholera. Twenty-three persons were attacked with the disease at Konigsberg on Friday, thirteen of whom are already dead. No cases of cholera have appeared in the South of Russia.

The City Paris Council have voted to raise a loan of 350,000,000 of francs, to be used for the rebuilding and repair of edifices destroyed or injured during the reign of the Commune. Opposition to the prolongation of M. THIERS' term of office is said to be growing rapidly, both in the Assembly and among the people.

Commodore ASHBURY has reconsidered his determination not to send the yacht *Livonia* to America. She is to have an alteration of her keel. Her spars will subsequently be reduced, and she will then sail for New-York in place of the *Cambria*. The gun-cotton explosion at Stowmarket was terribly destructive of life and limb. Twelve persons were instantly killed or fatally injured, and forty others were severely or slightly wounded. Intense excitement has been occasioned by the disaster. It proves to have been the American steam-frigate *Guerriere*, Capt. T. H. STEVENS, which was ashore recently off Leghorn. The British iron-clad *Warrior* has not been ashore. The *Guerriere* has been rescued from her perilous position.

A disturbance took place yesterday at Londonderry between the Orangemen and military, and several arrests were made. Subsequently a fight occurred in the city between Orangemen and Catholics. Great excitement prevails.

The mission of the United States Treasury agents at Frankfort has been successfully closed.

GENERAL.

The President has signed the unconditional pardon of TRAVIS REDWINE, convicted in the Eastern District Court of Arkansas, on the 14th of April, 1871, of illicit distillation of liquors, and sentence suspended on account of the poverty, age, and feeble health, as well as ignorance of the law on the part of the prisoner.

The following Internal Revenue officers of the City of New-York have been removed from office: WILLARD BULLARD and ALEXANDER N. LEWIS, detectives; GEORGE W. DE COSTA and E. J. WHEELER, Special Assistant Assessors for the First District; L. P. O'BRIEN and JOHN GLYNN, Special Assistant Assessors for the Second District; R. M. COONEY, ANSON ATWOOD, and A. M. STARSBURG, Special Assistant Assessors for the Third District.

Advices from Tucson, Arizona, to the 29th of July, state that Gen. CROOK'S campaign against the Apache Indians is proceeding vigorously. He is confident of reducing the savages to submission if he is not interfered with by the Peace Commission.

The President has pardoned HENRY WILLIS, alias Henry Wells, convicted in the District Court of Washington of importing cigars contrary to law.

MARGARET WILLIS, eighty years of age, a native of Halifax, was run over and killed by an express train on Friday evening in Lynn, Mass.

The Commission of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington, was signed by the Secretary of State at Long Branch and forwarded to Mr. ADAMS.

The Massachusetts Republican Executive Committee met yesterday and voted not to assume the responsibility of changing the time, as fixed by the General Committee, of holding the State Convention—Sept. 27. The Committee decided to invite Gen. BANKS to preside at the Convention.

A cold-blooded murder was committed on Thursday night, thirteen miles from Denver, up the Platte River. GEORGE M. BONACINA and Mrs. NEWTON, his sister, were shot by a German farm-hand named THEODORE MYERS. BONACINA is dead and Mrs. NEWTON will probably die. MYERS is still at large, but a considerable reward is offered for his arrest. Mrs. NEWTON thinks that MYERS was hired to murder them.

MARGARET WILLIS, eighty years of age, a native of Halifax, was run over and killed by an express-train, last evening, in Lynn, Mass.

Arrangements will at once be made for printing the new revenue stamps. All the old dies will be thrown aside and new ones adopted, to conform to the new plans for absolutely rendering it impossible to counterfeit or use the stamps a second time.

The total imports at this port for the past week amount to $9,690,472, against $5,214,146 for the corresponding week of last year.

During the past week there were twenty-one fires in this City, causing a damage of $33,118; insured for $136,275.

The New-York Yacht Squadron left Nantasket Shoals, yesterday, and dropped anchor in Boston Harbor, much to the delight of the citizens.

SAMUEL BIXLER, living in Cherokee County, Kansas, was convicted last week and sentenced to twenty-one years in the Penitentiary for outraging the person of his own daughter and repeating the offence at different times.

WM. W. PRESBURY, of California, who was employed in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, has been appointed Journal and Minute Clerk of the Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the death of JOHN C. BURCH.

THOMAS MCCUE, employed in COLLINS' brewery, in Philadelphia, was smothered in a fermentation vat, into which he fell while descending to clean it out.

Louisiana Republicans.

There has been for some time past an active opposition to Gov. WARMOTH, of Louisiana, in the ranks of the Republican Party of that State. His opponents succeeded in getting control of the State Central Committee for this year, and of the Convention held on Wednesday last to replace this Committee. The Convention was called in the Custom-house. The primary meetings at which the delegates were chosen had been very turbulent, and contesting delegations had been formed for a very large number of the districts. Gov. WARMOTH, at the head of one set of these delegations, tried to take possession of the room in which the Convention was to meet an hour and a half before the hour of meeting. He was refused admittance, and went off, and, with his followers, formed another Convention. The Republican Party will, therefore, go into the next election "split."

Two facts call for remark in this transaction. The first is that WARMOTH'S discomforture is not of itself, to be regretted, even at the cost of party division. He is an energetic, shrewd, indefatigable worker, and has shown, at various points in his career, courage, discretion, and great firmness under trying circumstances. But his administration has been a bad one. It had been in existence but a few months, when an investigation into his conduct was proposed in a resolution, declaring that it "was currently reported and generally believed that the Governor had taken compensation for signing certain bills, and for withholding his signature from others, and for making appointments to important offices." Instead of facing this investigation, the Governor's partisans in the Legislature voted it down. His conduct of the Government, thus impugned as corrupt, was declared to be arbitrary and unconstitutional by an authority which he could not so easily control. In 1869 the Supreme Court of the State decided that he had, in removing officers on his own motion, usurped the prerogative of another branch of the State Government, in violation of the Constitution. Under his administration the burden of taxation has increased beyond all reason, and at a time, too, when he had a majority of the Legislature in his interest. If he had not, he would have been impeached long before now. The rate of taxation has increased from fifty-two and one-half cents per one hundred dollars in 1868—when WARMOTH took his present office—to one dollar and forty-five cents in 1870, and bids fair to be over two dollars this year. The debt meanwhile has grown from fourteen million five hundred thousand dollars in 1868, to nearly forty-nine millions of dollars in 1871, and the State Auditor informs the public that the deficiency for this year will exceed eight and three-quarters millions of dollars. Clearly it was time for WARMOTH to withdraw. The State of Louisiana cannot afford him—he is altogether too expensive a luxury for the Republican Party to support.

The second fact which calls for remark is that the Convention was held in the Custom-house at New-Orleans, and that it was guarded by United States troops. WARMOTH was prepared, according to accounts, to overawe the Convention by the use of the local Police, and voluntary organizations of roughs. But the Custom-house was not a proper place of refuge for the Convention, however laudable its purpose or honest its members. The Collector of the Port committed an error in allowing it, and one which may probably receive attention from his superiors. It is desirable that corrupt and disreputable men should be driven from office relentlessly wherever they have obtained it; but in this case the zeal of the local officials appears to have outrun their discretion.

New Books and Old Book-Keepers.

One of the excuses made for the shameful corruptions of our City rulers is, that they are only responsible for what has taken place since the new charter came into operation. We have endeavored to expose the hollowness of this pretense—but as it is still being urged by HALL'S scribes, a few more words about it may not be thrown away.

If, when the new Charter went into operation, Mayor HALL had appointed as heads of the leading Departments new men, who had been in no way identified with previous frauds, and if he had at the same time made a public exposure of the rascalities that had been perpetrated under the old charter, there would have been some reason to believe that he and those with whom he acted desired and intended to bring about a reform in the City Government. But he did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he selected the very men who had been most notorious as plunderers of the Treasury—men whom the *World* at the time they were appointed was branding as "thieves and swindlers"—and placed them in the most responsible positions under the new charter. They were the men who framed the new charter, and procured its passage through the Legislature; and they framed it in such a way as to put the whole power of the Municipal Government in their own hands, and increase their facilities for plunder far beyond anything known under the old charter. TWEED was appointed to the head of the Department of Public Works; SWEENY to the head of Public Parks; his brother-in-law, BRADLEY, to the position of Chamberlain which SWEENY had left; while all the other Departments, with the possible exception of the Dock Commissioner, were filled with TWEED and SWEENY'S tools and retainers, a large portion of them being selected from the list of Assemblymen who had helped them to lobby the charter through the Legislature. Still there was one very important office which the new charter left untouched. The Controller was to be elected by the people. He may be called the book-keeper and cashier of the City Government, and, if he is an honest man, he can prevent frauds in all the other departments by simply refusing to pay the bills, and driving the claimants to the Courts for redress, where the fraudulent character of the claims can be exposed.

If the managers of the new City Government intended to be honest in the future, (whatever they had been in the past,) they would have had no fears about leaving the office of Controller in the hands of the people, where it had always been. But, instead of that, they resorted to a fraudulent trick at the last end of the session in which the New Charter was adopted, to get the Controller also in their power. By a clause secretly inserted in the Tax Levy, they put the appointment of that official into the hands of the Mayor, and thus secured absolute control of all Departments of the Government which could be instrumental in exposing and preventing future frauds. And who did Mayor HALL appoint for the new Controller? The same man who had connived at, and covered up, and shared in the plunder of the City under the old charter—"Slippery Dick" CONNOLLY.

But, we are told, they have "opened a new set of books." The same old hands are in the new firm that were in the old, and they have secured the services of the same book-keeper; but everything must be "on the square" now, because they have "opened a new set of books." Now the people will be better able to judge of that when they are allowed to see the "new books." The new firm of "TWEED, SWEENY, HALL, CONNOLLY & Co.," has now been in existence fifteen months, and the "new books" are kept very carefully guarded from the public eye. If CONNOLLY will exhibit the "new books" which he has opened since May, 1870, and give us the names on the City and county pay-rolls, we will undertake to show that the frauds on the Treasury, perpetrated under the new charter, are as bad, if not worse, than under the old. But no "doctored" accounts, like those previously issued from the Controller's Office, will answer; we demand an investigation of the books from an outside and impartial source, and a showing up of the "pay-rolls" as they stood on the day before the election last Fall.

The Central Park—A Retrospect.

In that highly-interesting and beautifully-illustrated work on the Landscape Art, written by Mr. FRANK J. SCOTT, and published by the Messrs. APPLETON about a year ago, will be found frequent appreciative allusions to the Central Park and its treasures. Praises from an expert in the art of gardening, merely emphasize the sentiments with which the entire community recognizes its obligations to the gentlemen who so ably planned and so well conducted this great public work. This feeling of satisfaction with faithful men, and with the success they achieved, found cordial and constant expression whenever the former Commissioners were named or referred to. Both at home and abroad their praise was in every one's mouth. Their work became an example for public-spirited men in other cities; while, even in its early days, our Park received the favorable criticism of foreigners whose judgment and technical experience no artist or administrator of public works can afford to disregard. The publications of scientific societies in Europe contain numerous encomiums of the plan and administration of the Park under its former management, and, in fact, the work had attained not only a European but a world-wide reputation.

Such hearty and unanimous recognition might well satisfy the ambition of those who had, with infinite pains, accomplished their magnificent plans. Public approval, so spontaneous and unanimous, was the sufficient reward of faithful and conscientious labor. It is needless to say that upon the present Board neither the mantle, the spirit nor the reward of their predecessors has fallen. And why not? The reason is supplied when we consider the opposite policies of the two sets of men. The recollection of the policy formerly pursued is not yet obliterated; but, by way of contrast, it may be well to mention some of its salient features.

The former Board of Commissioners of Central Park, by rare good fortune, always contained a majority determined upon maintaining these four principles: 1. The devotion of the means at their disposal to the work they were appointed to execute, and to nothing else. 2. The adoption of a suitable plan, and the designation and employment of its originators as the proper persons to carry it out. 3. The idea that singleness, simplicity and efficiency of administration alone gave promise of success in accomplishing the objects in hand. 4. And that failure was stamped upon the enterprise from the moment when their employes were taught that political necessities were to have any part in appointments or removals.

It was with these views that the original Commissioners absolutely resisted all the efforts of politicians to subordinate the work to their selfish schemes. Thus affairs went on with system and order, and with the character and dignity befitting so grand an undertaking, during *more than thirteen years*. But the politicians had their eyes upon this rich "placer," and had fed their hopes upon the prospect of securing it. Mr. PETER B. SWEENY had repeatedly been foiled in his efforts in past years to make the Park available for the necessities of the Ring, and, notably, when he instigated attacks upon the former Commissioners through the late JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY when in the Senate. When cited to substantiate his malignant whisperings, the wily SWEENY failed to appear, greatly to the disgust of the honorable gentleman whom he hoped to make the instrument of his malice.

In spite of the politicians, the old Board continued to work in a faithful and conscientious spirit. They laid out the northern end of the Island—a task from which the Commissioners of 1811 had shrunk—and the work was completed to general satisfaction. They inaugurated the west side improvement, the improvement of Harlem River, and the laying out of Southern Westchester in connection with the City, and planned its supply with wholesome water. These plans were all devised, and in process of execution, under the supervision of the Commissioners, by competent persons, when the evil influences of the Legislature of 1870 were brought to bear. A juncture of political affairs at Albany then afforded a propitious opportunity for the development of Mr. PETER B. SWEENY'S peculiar talents. But having taken the retrospect thus far, we must now leave the subject for the present. It will be profitable to speak of the present condition and future prospects of the Park, under Ring control, at another time.

Mormon Women Attacking Polygamy.

Congress has essayed legislation, and threatened the Mormons with penalties and the Penitentiary for the practice of polygamy; the Gentiles have indulged in the exposure of the barbarism, but to no purpose; now the women themselves have undertaken to deal with the wrong, and it will assuredly come to grief. So long as BRIGHAM YOUNG could hold the women in subjection by the terrors of excommunication and anathemas, he and his institution of "plural wives" were safe enough; but now that the fair sex are throwing off his yoke and asserting their rights, the days of polygamy are probably numbered. A telegram from Salt Lake tells us that a Mormon had been held in five thousand dollars' bail to answer to the charge of adultery, preferred by his "first wife." This is an excellent beginning to the work that has recently been commenced in that city, in the face of BRIGHAM YOUNG. Some time ago we were advised by our Utah correspondent of this contemplated design on the part of the "sisters," and made acquainted with the programme of action. Judge MCKEAN had ruled that as bigamy was punishable by commom law, there was indeed no necessity for any special act of Congress making polygamy in Utah a crime, and that there was necessarily but one legal marriage—one man and one woman constituting husband and wife. Encouraged by this determination to deal fearlessly with BRIGHAM YOUNG, or any other man brought into his Court on a charge of bigamy by a person competent to sustain the charge, this particular case has been brought up before the Chief-Justice.

The Mormon Legislature has fortunately, though undesignedly, furnished the Federal Courts with a statute sufficiently fitted to mete out due punishment to the guilty. Before the introduction of polygamy, the Legislature, to cover up that institution for the time being, passed "An Act in relation to crimes and punishment," in which it made adultery punishable "by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years and not less than three years; or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than three hundred dollars; or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court." This statute is framed with great care, and makes the prosecution for adultery dependent wholly upon the complaint of husband or wife. It was evidently never anticipated that this statute would be turned against the brethren by any "wife," but even to woman's long-suffering there is a limit. This "first wife," and her family, have been literally abandoned by her husband, who has taken two young wives since his original marriage. The suit brought in the Third District Court of Utah, is also for the purpose of reclaiming the woman's share of the husband's property for the maintenance of her children. It is probable that important results will flow from the action. At least it may open the eyes of women at a distance—in Wales and elsewhere—to the true character of domestic life at Salt Lake City.

Bring Your Actions.

We have more than once urged upon the victims of railway and steam-boat accidents the duty of bringing actions for damages against the companies on whose lines they suffer. The case of BRECK *vs.* The Connecticut River Railroad Company, just decided in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, offers at once a valuable precedent and encouragement. Dr. BRECK, who was a physician of extensive and lucrative practice, and exceptionally vigorous constitution, was so injured by a collision on the above-mentioned road that he has since been unable to do more than one-third of his former work, and has never recovered, and probably never will recover, his usual robust health. The gravity of his injuries was proved by the testimony of many physicians, and, a fact as remarkable as honorable to these gentlemen, confirmed by the very experts, Dr. HAMMOND and Dr. FLINT, both of this City, who were called for the defense. The Judge thereupon charged the jury "that they were to recompense the plaintiff, if at all, for the injury to his person, and not to his business; they were to allow him for such pain, suffering, expense, loss of time, which it was reasonably certain he must encounter from this same cause in the future, be that future longer or shorter; they were to consider, in according him damages for permanent injuries, his health for the period of his life thus far spent; to take him as he had stood, with all his accomplishments, professional, intellectual and other, and to say what diminution the injury has produced in them, and to give him compensation in dollars and cents." So charged, the jury rendered a verdict for ten thousand dollars, which, if an inadequate equivalent to Dr. BRECK for his ruined health and blighted professional career, is yet large enough to be a salutary warning to the Connecticut River Railroad Company for the future.

Now, will not the sufferers by the *Westfield* explosion and the Maine Central disaster and the Harpeth River and Brill's Farm's slaughters take heart from this decision and claim a similar redress? The time is propitious. This constant succession of accidents has thoroughly aroused the public to a sense of their danger and the wickedness of these reckless and avaricious corporations. Let this just indignation be availed of before it subsides, as painful experience shows it speedily will. Other Judges may be found as sensible and impartial as JOHN A. COLT, and other juries not less generous than that which recompensed Dr. BRECK. Actions on behalf of all these injured persons should be commenced at once and attended with the utmost publicity. No company, however rich, can very well afford to be heavily mulcted in a hundred simultaneous suits, and one such lesson as this, rigidly enforced, would do more to insure security to travel in this country for the future than a bushel of newspaper homilies, or a score of Coroners' inquests.

The latter, indeed, as they are conducted with us, do, in all such cases, usually more harm than good. They rarely elicit any facts which were not already known through the public Press, they lead to no punishment, and their ridiculous futility only encourages the wrong-doer to greater recklessness than before. The Coroner's inquest in the *Westfield* case has indeed developed the startling fact that out of a score of engineers no two can be found to agree on any one point within the scope of their professional knowledge, and that the Superintendent of the Staten Island Ferry Company deliberately prefers to commit human life to the care of cheap incompetence rather than expensive skill. But beyond the interest that attaches to these revelations as psychological marvels, nobody supposes that this inquest will lead to any practical result. The economical Superintendent will not be replaced, the incompetent engineer will remain to blow up other defective boilers which careless inspectors shall pass, and everybody will be happy except the victims of the gay *insouciance* and their friends. The only way to stop this sort of thing is to prove to railway and steam-boat proprietors that there is more money in carrying their passengers safely, even if expensively, than in cheaply murdering them at brief intervals. With a proper effort on the part of everybody concerned this truth may now be brought home to the persons responsible for these recent accidents, and a long immunity secured from their recurrence hereafter.

Was It a Garver?

There is a rare old tome, called *Mather's Magnalia*, from which we are led to quote a single paragraph for the consolation of our City tax-payers, and with the view of showing them that they are neither the only nor the first victims of such processes as those which are sapping their purses, under the rule of the Ring. This extract, from page 176 of the first volume of the *Magnalia*, forms a part of the account of Sir WILLIAM PHIPPS' expedition to Quebec. It seems that, on the way, the members of the expedition were grounded upon the desolate island of Antecosta, at the mouth of the River St. Lawrence. While in this cast-away condition they passed through an experience, the account of which we reproduce just as we find it, italics and all.

"There was," says the narrator, "a wicked *Irishman* among them, who had such a *voracious devil* in him, that after divers *burglaries* upon the *store-house*, committed by him, at last he *stole* and *eat* with such a *pamphagous fury* as to cram himself with no less than *eighteen biskits* at one *stolen meal*, and he was fain to have his belly stroked and bathed before the fire lest he should otherwise have burst. This amazing and, indeed, murderous villainy of the *Irishman* brought them all to their wit's ends, how to defend themselves from the ruin therein threatened unto them, and whatever *methods* were proposed it was feared that there could be no stop given to his *furacious* exorbitancies any way but *one*; he could not be past *stealing* unless he were past *eating* too. Some think, therefore, they might have sentenced the wretch to die, and, after they had been at pains upon Christian and spiritual accounts to prepare him for it, have executed the sentence by shooting him to death: concluding matters had come to that pass, that, if they had not shot him, he must have starved them unavoidably."

The stern old adventurers, having no appeal to popular elections or the other means of righting public wrongs enjoyed by this community, shot the wretch.

MINOR TOPICS.

Where is the voluminous volume with its thousands of pages, which is to vindicate Controller CONNOLLY and make out Mayor HALL to be the most immaculate of Executive officers. Is it the figures or the foot notes, or the accompanying messages that delay this earnestly-awaited report? Perhaps, however, we ought to be patient. The historical whitewashing of NERO or HENRY VIII. has been accomplished only at the expenditure of much time and labor. Why, therefore, should not the vindication of HALL and CONNOLLY, even it be attempted by themselves, not require much anxious thought and careful cooking of records? The only misfortune for these estimable officers is, that the people are beginning to be universally convinced that the criminating admissions of the *World* represent all the defense they ever intend to make, and that consequently the sooner the full depth of their iniquity is gauged, in spite of themselves, the better for the future of the public treasury.

We reprinted the other day an item from the Troy *Times*, in which it was assumed that the Republican State Convention would not meet before the 20th September. The apprehension of the *Times* on this subject seems to have been hardly well-founded. The State Committee has as yet intimated no preference for so late a period of meeting, and in view of the propitious opportunity for a vigorous and well-organized Fall campaign throughout the State, it is probable that an earlier day of meeting will be resolved upon. Meanwhile, the following sentiment from the Newburg *Daily Journal* on the subject cannot be too often pressed upon the attention of both city and country voters: "No matter how early in the Summer the State Convention is held, it will have little effect upon the issue of the campaign unless local committees follow it up immediately with their share of the work."

A notable discovery was lately made by some people who had a smattering of law, without a corresponding amount of common sense. It was to the effect that all marriages celebrated on Sunday must be void, since marriage was a civil contract, and civil contracts made on Sunday were void. The syllogism looked wonderfully complete, and by people who were unaware of the suppression of fact in its major premiss, its acceptance was a matter of course. It may be a relief to those who felt naturally excited over such a discovery, to be told by the *Albany Law Journal*, that, "even in this State, although marriage is held to be a civil contract, yet civil contracts made for a lawful purpose, and not tending to disturb the public peace and quiet, are valid and enforceable, although made on Sunday. Now, unless it can be made out that marriage is a contract tending to disturb the public peace and quiet, we see no trouble." The writer, it is true, makes the ill-natured suggestion that some marriages have a tendency to disturb the public peace, and with invidious selection recommends the female parties thereto to look out for themselves. We may assure the sex generally, however, that the legal knowledge of the writer is less questionable than his gallantry.

The Illinois Legislature made, last Winter, some commendable efforts to protect the public from the extortions of railroad companies. Among other things an act was passed dividing the railroads of the State into four classes, and fixing the rates of their passenger charges in relation to this classification. Class A includes the roads whose gross annual earnings reach ten thousand dollars or more per mile. This class is restricted to a passenger charge of two and a half cents per mile. Class B are those whose minimum earnings are eight thousand dollars, and to these a passenger rate of three cents is permitted. Class C have four thousand dollars as their minimum earnings, and four cents as their passenger charge; while Class D are those which do not earn as much as four thousand dollars, and are entitled to charge five and a half cents per mile. The act went into effect some six weeks ago, but the companies have as yet failed to comply with its provisions. It is expected that it will be found necessary to call in the aid of Congress to prove to the railroad companies of Illinois, as well as other States, that the people have some rights which corporations are bound to respect.

Out in Virginia, Nevada, the legitimate drama seems to have palled upon the popular taste, and even the fascinations of burlesque have grown weak. By way of providing a first-class sensation for his *blasé* patrons, the manager of the local opera-house resolved to have a regular bear and bull fight behind the footlights. It is announced that in this pleasing encounter neither of the animals will be chained, but that an appreciative public need cherish no apprehensions on the score of personal safety, since an iron barricade, sixteen feet high, has been placed in front of the arena. A local paper dwells with enthusiasm upon the points of the newly-arrived bear. He is a huge and savage-looking beast, and must weigh nearly seven hundred pounds. Though fat and sleek, he is still wild, but in case a temporary contact with civilization should have blunted his natural instincts, he will be fed solely on blood for two days before the fight begins. The bull, moreover, will be smeared with blood before making his entrance upon the stage, so that it is probable that the preliminary sparring of the combatants will not be very protracted. The elevating moral effect of the contest has already become apparent. The street urchins of Virginia have begun to indulge in bull and bear fights, and the unsuccessful attempts of the youthful settlers to maintain the dramatic proprieties, but adhering to the butting and hugging mode of warfare practiced by their four-footed prototypes, are sufficiently amusing and suggestive.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* presents the other side of the bargain with royalty about which the British tax-payer has been grumbling so much of late. It points out that the existing contract with the Crown, under which so many vexatious demands are made on behalf of Princes and Princesses, is the result of a surrender of a life-estate in the Crown lands in return for an annual income varying according to family requirements. The contract was first made from motives of economy rather than political reasons. The earlier Kings of the House of Hanover who were allowed to administer their hereditary estates themselves were continually applying to Parliament to help them to pay their debts. Since the nation assumed the management of the royal estates and provided for the royal income no such vexatious demands have been forthcoming. It is further believed that at the present ratio of increase in value the State may shortly get more out of the Crown lands than it pays in return for them. It would be a new sensation, certainly, to have a royal family that was a source of national income, but when a nation begins to make the Crown a matter of pecuniary calculation it has come pretty near dispensing with it altogether.

Hunting Wild Oxen in Providence—Amateur Hunters Shoot Them With Rifles in the Street.

From the Providence Journal, Aug. 12.

There was considerable excitement in the lower portion of the Ninth Ward during Thursday and Friday, caused by a stampede of a drove of wild Texan cattle, which were being driven by men and boys from their pasture on Field's Point to the slaughter-house of E. A. GROUT & Co., on Clinton-street. While the drovers were coming up Broad-street, near the South Providence horse-car stable, with nearly a hundred head, about 7 o'clock Thursday morning, the cattle took fright and stampeded in true prairie style, breaking away from the drivers, running wild and scattering in all directions, clearing fences, breaking into yards and gardens, and taking the open fields and woods west of Broad street. After chasing them a while it was decided to shoot them, and Messrs. GROUT, BENNETT, DAVENPORT, HOWE and others procured rifles and commenced, hunting and shooting them wherever they were found. Before any of them were killed, the people in the vicinity, where they were rushing madly around, became quite excited, and hurriedly closed their gates and doors. Two were shot and killed on the premises of Mr. DANIEL JACKSON, in Elmwood, and two in Mr. J. G. JOHNSON'S yard, No. 675 Broad-street; three in the yard of JAMES MCCARTIN, on Pavilion-street.

About 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, one that had been tramping round the garden of E. B. WHITMARSH, on Whitmarsh-street, made his way into MOORE'S Eagle Nursery, Elmwood, raging among the young pear-trees, some of which he broke down. There he was cornered by Mr. GROUT and three others, armed with rifles and shot-guns, and after receiving eight shots he was brought down and killed. The result of Thursday's shooting footed up seventeen dead cattle. The hunt continued all day Friday, and at night twenty more were "present and accounted for," making thirty-seven shot, skinned and dressed into beef thus far.

Several amateur sportsmen joined the hunt, Friday afternoon, among others Messrs. KING and ROUNDS, from the Providence Tool Company Armory, and in an open field west of Broad-street, they shot and killed sixteen of the animals. Mr. KING used a Peabody rifle, and killed twelve of the wild creatures, one for every shot he fired. Mr. ROUNDS used his own rifle and shot four. The others were shot by Mr. GRANT and other marksmen. The butchers followed up the game, and as fast as they were shot they were bled, and then placed upon low-gears and taken to the slaughter-house, and immediately skinned and cut up into fresh beef. These cattle are driven from Texas to St. Louis, and are brought thence, via Chicago, Canada and Albany by rail all the way to Providence. The long journey and rough treatment by the way are enough to make them wild if they were tame before, and in this thirsty, half-frantic condition the animals are driven through our public streets, in defiance of the city ordinance, and the result, in this instance, at least, is that the whole south-west part of the city is for three days (for fifty more of them are still at large to be shot) turned into a "hunting ground," while the dangerous work of shooting them down goes on at the peril of human life. Of course these vagrant, dangerous and uncontrollable beasts must be disposed of in some way, and if there is no expert who can lasso them, they must be shot, with the best care for the lives of the citizens possible under the circumstances. When a year ago our crowded streets in the city's center were made the theater of similar scenes with wild cattle, it was thought that the lesson was all-sufficient for the city authorities, and that our citizens would be protected from similar peril thereafter; but now we find 100 wild animals at large in the city, and their owners entirely without resource for their control, except to hunt them down through our streets, and gardens, and fields, with rifle and shot gun.

HON. BEN. H. HILL.

He Explains his Alumni Address, and Talks Plainly to the Southern People.

The violent denunciations which have been showered upon his head by the Democratic press of Georgia, because, in his recent address, before the Alumni of the State University, he alluded to some of the evils which have been brought upon the South by negro slavery, have moved Hon. BEN. H. HILL to write and publish a letter, in which he asks if a Southerner is never to be permitted to suggest that negro slavery is not the only way of Southern salvation, without having so many who make no effort to meet the argument denounce him as "unsound." He continues:

"With every ingredient more abundant at home, we send to the originally barren North for fertilizers to give life to our originally fertile, now deadened, soil; with the finest ores and exhaustless coal beds peeping at us from our own hill sides, we send North for tools to work our fields; with the richest lands on the continent, we send North for bread to feed our children; with the noblest trees that ever lifted their tops toward heaven, if we want a finer church in which to worship, or a more convenient residence in which to live, we send North for the plan, for the architect, and for the builder! We spend millions of dollars sending our children North to be educated, and refuse the smallest pittance for the endowments of universities at home. Our physicians and surgeons send North for their medicines to heal, and for the tools that secure skill in their delicate art. Our lawyers send North for the books in which to learn the rule of justice for our people. Our preachers send North for commentaries on the Bible to teach their flocks the way of salvation. Our editors send North for type to print their papers; and lawyers, preachers, and editors make long speeches, say long prayers, and fill whole columns thanking God for superior Southern genius, purity and learning! And our politicians, ah! shades of DEMOSTHENES and CICERO, bend down and hear the matchless periods of true patriotic eloquence. Our politicians strut like condescending Jupiters to the hustings, with Northern hats on their heads, Northern shoes on their feet and Northern coats on their backs, and prove to gaping crowds their unequalled fitness for office, in straining their lungs as the thunder gust doth the yielding clouds with noisy denunciations of Northern weakness and greed, and climactic eulogies on Southern power and independence!

"If my humble voice could be heard by the Southern people I would urge them to do many things which these very derided Northern people have done. Endow first-class universities; provide for polytechnic schools in those universities; honor labor, and make the callings of the miner, the manufacturer, the metallurgist, the machinist, the agriculturist and the mechanic as learned and as honorable as are the learned professions of law, medicine and theology. We cannot live by bread alone. We cannot grow great, or rich, or independent by planting alone. Let us find in our own children that skilled labor, which was impossible in the ignorant negro slave; and with that skilled labor let us utilize the unsurpassed natural physical elements of power with which God has filled almost every portion of our heretofore neglected country. If we do these things promptly, vigorously, and liberally, it will soon be that the sun in his cycles will not let fall his rays on a greater or more prosperous people. If we do not these things we shall grow weaker until we be despised as contemptible. The stranger—even the enemy we hate—will come in and possess our heritage; will build up the land we neglect, and will be the rulers of the children we leave behind us.

"To have pointed out the weakness which has prevented these blessings in the past, and the means which may secure them in the future, is my only offending. To see the work begin and progress in my day is my greatest earthly desire. To aid in that work is my highest ambition, and to be remembered as one who had the courage to tell unpleasant truths to a long deluded, and now impoverished people, that they might wake up and grow great, is the only earthly glory I crave when I have been interred and sleep with the fathers."

The African Diamond Fields—A Tax Demanded of the Miners—Size and Value of Stones Recently Found.

The following letter from the diamond fields of South Africa appears in the San Francisco *Alta* of the 4th inst.:

KLIP DRIFT DIAMOND FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, May 26, 1871.

Editors Alta:

Since my last the Orange Free State sent a command of 1,000 Burgers to Cawood's Hope, twenty miles below here, to enforce the miners to pay the State a royalty or license for mining. The miners, who are 5,000 strong and mostly English, immediately armed and threw up intrenchments, determined to resist the tax. In the meanwhile the Colonial British Government was called upon for arms and protection. They sent 250 muskets from Cape Town to Cawood's Hope, and distributed them and a lot of cartridges among the miners. At the same time the Government of the Colony warned President BRAND, of the Orange Free State, not to fire upon British subjects, or it would be considered as a declaration of war against the British Government. The Governor also ordered up the Frontier Mounted Police, 600 strong. Cawood's Hope is on the east side of the Vaal, and is claimed by the Free State, and also by the natives, who say it was wrested from them by that Government. A mixed Commission is still sitting in Bloemhof, 100 miles up the river, and the latest rumors are that it has been decided in favor of the natives; consequently, as the natives have turned it over to the English Government, it will have the control of the whole of the diamond fields on both sides of the river.

Klip Drift and Pniel have altered considerable in the last six months. They look more like towns now, but most of the miners have gone to other camps. Stone, iron and brick houses are more numerous now than tents. They are mostly wholesale and retail stores, hotels, billiard halls, bowling alleys, and there is one bank, (Standard and South African Bank,) and a post-office at each place.

About a month ago an immense rush (2,000 men) took place at "Moonlight Rush," thirty miles down the river, and close to the banks on the Klip Drift side. A diamond was found on the surface one moonlight night, hence the name. An immense number of diamonds have been found. They have there the same kind of gravel that we have here. Hebron, twenty miles above, has also turned out some rich mines, and shows a large list of finds.

At present the greatest rush is taking place from all quarters to a farm twenty miles south of Pniel Mission Station, and twenty miles from the river. It is supposed to be the original mine or matrix of the diamond fields. Most of the soil is talc, and has hardly a handful of water-worn gravel to a cart load. There is no water to spare for mining purposes. In a few months, it is thought, the dam will be dry and there will be no water for drinking either. The rains will not set in for six months to come.

I am trying to form a Canal Company, but the English are not of a speculative turn of mind, and I may not succeed; anyhow, a pipe will be laid from the road that may do as well, if I can find elevation enough to give 100 feet pressure. All the adjoining farms north and south are diamondiferous, and are being thrown open to miners by the owners at a license of 10s. per month for a claim of thirty feet square. Provisions are cheap, board at the restaurants at £4 per month. There are at least 4,000 miners at this place, (Du Toit's Pan,) and the finds are numerous, and a great many large diamonds among them. There is room for 2,000 miners in this district. An American company found a seven and an eight carat diamond after two weeks' work fluming, and after a second run of water. They sold it on the fields for £100—very good for a start.

A Dutchman next to them found a 61¼ carat diamond, last week, after the third shovelful, and immediately left for home, leaving his claim to the first jumper who might squat on it. The diamond is worth £5,000.

A private letter to a gentleman at Pniel, from his relative at Du Toit's Pan, says: "Yesterday, May 8, were found the following diamonds, which I have seen, viz., one each: 79, 22, 20, 15½, 15, 10, 4, 2½ and 1¾ carats." Not bad this, for a single day. A correspondent at Du Toit's Pan writes, under date of May 10: "This morning, before breakfast, a 53 carat and 47 carat were found. A young lady sorting near us got an 8¾ afterwards; and I know of a 6, 15 and 16 carat today besides."

The Inspection of the Streets by the Police.

In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Police, an inspection was made yesterday by the Police, between the hours of noon and 6 o'clock P. M., of all the streets in the City, with a view of ascertaining their sanitary condition. These inspections were made by the patrolmen on post, who handed in their observations in writing, at the desks of the several Station-houses when going off duty at 6 o'clock. These notes are to be classified and arranged by the Sergeants on desk duty, and sent, in a condensed and intelligible form, to Superintendent KELSO on Monday, and by him transmitted to the Board on the same day. The Police were unable last night to give the results of the inspection in a satisfactory or reliable shape, and contented themselves with saying that the streets had been generally found in good or bad condition, as the case might be, in the several precincts. The report, in its collated form, if honestly made up, will be a valuable document, and will doubtless be given to the public by the Board of Police as soon as it reaches them. Any pretended publication of the facts prior to that time will be a mere skeleton of the report, and of no value as an exposition of the foulness of the streets, which the document itself will probably show.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Week and Announcements.

The final performance of "Elfie" at Wallack's, of "Across the Continent" at Niblo's, and of "Schneider" at the Olympic, were witnessed during the week just ended. To-morrow Booth's will be opened for the season, with Miss LOTTA and Mr. J. T. RAYMOND in "Little Nell and the Marchioness." Contrary to expectation, Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her troupe will not be welcomed to Wallack's until Wednesday, the theatre remaining closed until then. The Olympic will be closed also, and for some days, the preparations for the reproduction of the pantomime being too exacting to be perfected while nightly entertainments are occurring. At Wood's, to-morrow, "A Life's Revenge" will be acted by Mr. BONIFACE and Miss GUSSIE DE FORREST. Afternoon performances at this house are to be attended as usual. Miss ADA HARLAND will appear there on Monday week....We are informed that, last evening, Mr. TEESDALE, who plays an important part in "Elfie" at Wallack's, failed to appear. A delay in raising the curtain did not mend matters, and in the third act Mr. LEONARD read the performer's lines....The opening piece at the Grand Opera-house will be "Narcisse," the new play of "Jasper" being reserved for a later stage of the season....A promenade concert was given by the band of the Garde Lafayette at Irving Hall, last evening. The band, though not very large, is efficient, and its present discipline, under Mr. ZAULIG, gives loud promise in favor of its future superiority to many admired local corps. In addition to its instrumental contributions to yesterday's affair, Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL and Mr. CAYLA sang, and a new-comer kindly but unsuccessfully sought to fill the place of Mlle. AIMEE, absent on account of indisposition. Instrumental solos were also supplied by Messrs. BUTLER and GRABE, flutist and oboist, and by Miss KNAUSS, a young pianist who has great power of touch and surety of execution, but, seemingly, none of the finer elements of delivery by means of which most ladies atone for the absence of brilliancy and force.

Domestic Notes.

Mr. AUGUSTUS PHILLIPS, whose *nom de plume* of "Oofty Gooft" will hereafter be familiar to the play-goer, departs for a series of performances, under the management of Mr. E. F. DE NYSE, next month. Mr. DE NYSE has written for Mr. PHILLIPS a drama, in a prologue and three acts, entitled "Oofty Gooft," and illustrative of phases of German immigrant life in New-York. The play is referred to as not at all "sensational," so that its success, resulting from a well-developed plot, from faithful pictures of singular types, and from clever acting, may lessen the ill-effect of Mr. McCLOSKEY's latest and most awful works....Mrs. DALLAS-GLYN is about to return to this City. She will, afterward, make her first appearance on the American stage in Boston....Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS plays in Rochester on Aug. 28. The Fall season at the Rochester house will be exceedingly brilliant....Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR plays this week at the Boston Museum. The season at the Howard Athenæum, in Boston, begins to-morrow. A large sum of money has been expended in the improvement of the house....The anniversary of the birthday of Miss MARIE, daughter of Mr. J. B. BOOTH, lessee of the Boston Theatre, was commemorated on Monday at the elegant Summer residence of Mr. BOOTH, in Manchester, on Cape Ann, in Massachussetts. It was called a "rustic fête," and in every respect was a brilliant and enjoyable occasion. The guests numbered upward of one hundred, and included the well-known residents of the neighborhood, many Bostonians and several New-Yorkers....Signor BRIGNOLI and his company are to give a concert in Lewiston, Me., to-morrow....Mr. J. H. STODDART will soon act in Oswego, in Syracuse, and in other towns....Miss CHARLOTTE NICKINSON is on a tour with a company she directs....The season of Italian opera in San Francisco is represented to be extremely successful....The dramatic season at the Indianapolis Academy of Music will begin with performances by the Wyndham troupe....A Baltimore paper supplies the following item: "At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Academy of Music, the detailed plans and estimates submitted by the architects, Messrs. NIERNSEE & NEILSON, were adopted, and the Building Committee directed to invite proposals for the erection of the Academy, which is to be one of the finest of the kind in the country, combining in its construction every convenience for dramatic and operatic performances, lectures, concerts, conventions, balls, &c. It will front on Howard-street 120 feet, with a depth of 344 feet, occupying the present site of the Fifth Regiment Armory and the adjoining lots on either side. Ample funds, it is understood, have been provided for the building, which will occupy, perhaps, two years in being completed, as everything will be done in the most careful and thorough manner."....Miss LISA WEBER was last week acting in Buffalo....The improved and beautified Holiday-street Theatre, in Baltimore, was to have been opened last night with a grand ballet, under the direction of Mlle. MORLACCHI....Mr. McKEE RANKIN and his company are now acting in Chicago....A bull and bear fight is thus announced to occur on Aug. 5. by the *Territorial Enterprise* newspaper of Virginia City, in Nevada: "To-night," says the writer, "the much-talked of bull and bear fight will take place at Piper's Opera-house. The bull, a very fierce-looking beast, has been brought in from Walker River. He is of the Spanish persuasion, white in color, five years old, and weighs between 900 and 1,000 pounds. His horns stand forward, and are very sharp. In order to get him to this city, it was found necessary to drive a small herd with him. One of this herd was the savage cow that was shot in Main-street, Gold Hill, day before yesterday, after she had gored a boy, and put to flight all that ventured within a block of her. So it seems the bull belongs to a fighting family. Yesterday the carpenters were at work boarding up the stage for the battle. The whole of the stage is comprised in the arena, and being firmly planked overhead and on the sides, with a front of round iron bars an inch in diameter, the whole presents the appearance of a huge cage—which, in fact, it now is. The front of the cage containing the bear is built into the arena on one side, and the stall of the bull on the other. The whole den is made strong enough to hold a pair of fighting elephants, but to guard still further against accident, two men armed with Henry rifles will be stationed in front, to shoot either of the animals should one or the other appear likely to escape from the arena." The sensational drama is not likely to thrive, hereafter, in Virginia City....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS acts in Hartford on Sept. 5 and 6. ....A Scott celebration will take place in Chicago on Aug. 14, 15 and 16. Three dramatic performances will be given at Hooley's Opera-house, "Rob Roy," "Guy Mannering," and "The Heart of Mid Lothian" being acted in turn, and a banquet will be enjoyed afterward. ....Mr. JOHN SAVILLE, who was lately Miss LOTTA's business agent, will manage the National Theatre in Washington this Fall....The Chicago papers are filled with elaborate descriptions of McVICKER's new theatre. The house will seat 1,438 persons, and the stage has been much enlarged....Quebec is enjoying the performance of a French opera comique troupe, known as the Compagnie Lavagne-Magnard.

Foreign Notes.

The London *Daily Telegraph* contains the advertisement following: "A small capitalist wanted to join others in finishing (by installments) a heavy tenor for Italian Opera, possessing voice and influence of the first rank, and having already appeared on the stage. A very large return will be guaranteed. Address by letter only in first instance, to ——."....Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY has taken the Gaiety Theatre, in London, for a short season to produce "the works of the best authors." He was to have commenced with "Hamlet," on Monday, July 31....It is rumored that a Children's Theatre is to be established at the Charing Cross House, the bill to be entirely performed by children. Master MANLEY is spoken of as the probable manager.....The London Stereoscopic Company had presented to Mrs. ROUSBY a magnificent gypsy ring, as some recompense for her loss of time in sitting for them to take her portraits as she appeared in "Axe and Crown" and "Joan of Arc," nearly 80,000 of which have been sold....Prince BISMARCK has presented Herr KARL WILHELM, the composer of the "Wacht am Rhein," with the sum of 1,000 thalers. In the letter which accompanied the gift, the Prince expresses a hope that he may be able to send the composer a similar sum annually....In Naples, at the Fondo Theatre, the "Conte Ory," and CIMAROSA's "Matrimonio Segreto," have been performed. At the Teatro Nuovo the "Bella Elena" is very successful. At the Politeama of Genoa, Signor BACCHINI's "Quadro Parlante," and Signor PETRELLA's "I Promessi Sposi," are among the new operas to be given. At the Principe Umberto Theatre the revived opera of the late Signor G. B. FERRARI, (who died at an early age in 1845,) entitled "Gli ultimi Giorni di Suli," has, according to the *Rivista Europea*, been very successful. From the same authority we learn that Signor USIGLIO's new opera, "La Scomessa," has been moderately successful at Milan....Mr. JOHN SMITH, we hear, has arranged with Mr. HELLER for 150 performances in the East, comprising India, the Straits, Java, and China. The trip will occupy fifteen months, for which period Mr. HELLER will receive £6,000, or about 400 rupees for each performance. A start will be made in September....The ZAVISTOWSKI Sisters are acting in Sydney, Australia.

MR. JERROLD'S NEW PLAY.

"As a dramatist," remarks the London *Athenæum*, "Mr. BLANCHARD JERROLD has almost faded from public memory. Many years have elapsed since the production of his last play, and his name has in the meanwhile become honorably associated with works of a different class. In his new venture, 'Cupid in Waiting,' a three-act comedy, produced at the Royalty Theatre, he has made the curious mistake of taking up the stage at the point whereat, a score years ago, he left it. His work is accordingly out of date, and conveys the idea of having been written contemporaneously with 'Cool as a Cucumber' and 'The Chatterbox.' 'Cupid in Waiting' has little in it suited to the tastes and requirements of the modern play-goer, and, in spite of the favorable reception it obtained, can scarcely hope to hold possession of the stage. Much of the dialogue is clever, though old-fashioned, and the characters are depicted with remarkable accuracy and skill. Here, however, all that can be said in praise ends. The drama has no backbone, and is as flabby and ungainly as would be a human being deprived of such support. About the time of CHARLES II., a class of pieces on which was bestowed the title of 'humors' obtained some slight vogue. These sought to afford amusement by the portrayal of individual eccentricity rather than the representation of any conflict of emotion or interest. To this class of productions Mr. JERROLD's play belongs. Whenever any amusement is afforded the audience, the action is suspended in order to exhibit individual peculiarities. These are sufficiently ingenious and diverting to save from the charge of dullness the play in which they appear, but are certainly not enough to exalt it into a moderately good drama. Act one shows a penniless money-hunter about to marry the daughter of a match-making mother, who has invested remote expectations with the character of realities, and who passes for rich, though she is, in fact, burdened with debts. A second tableau shows the rage of the duped husband, who deserts his wife and goes to America. Tableau three shows his return, rich and penitent. On this slight framework Mr. JERROLD has hung some amusing situations. The fun depends principally on the behavior of an enamored waiter, who goes into ecstacies over everything that has come from the hands of his fair mistress, the cook. This character was played with great spirit, though with some exaggeration, by Mr. ARTHUR WILLIAMS. As the principal character in a farce, the part might rank as an excellent creation. In a comedy, however, it is quite out of place; and the manner in which the action halts in order to afford opportunity for the display of the waiter's eccentricity, is opposed to all rules of art. Mr. HENRY FORRESTER and Miss KEMP played the hero and heroine of the piece. Miss FANNY LENG gave a clever, if ultra-realistic, representation of a maid-servant."

BYRON'S NEW EXTRAVAGANZA.

The *Athenæum* says: "Mr. BYRON's new extravaganza, 'Giselle; or, the Sirens of the Lotus Lake,' is a curiously hybrid production, not wholly wanting, however, in grace and delicacy. It is written partly in prose, partly in blank verse, and partly in rhyme; and it affords room for some pretty and suggestive scenes. So many forced puns and absurdities of the kind, however, does it introduce, it is difficult to treat it as a serious work. In the scene in which *Giselle* lures her lover to destruction, more perception of genuine burlesque spirit than is common in works of its class is displayed; and the action throughout is free from the coarseness which sinks this class into the lowest stages of dramatic degradation. Miss E. FARREN played with remarkable spirit and life the principal character. Miss HUGHES and Mr. GARDEN supported other parts. Mr. BELMORE, one of the best and most conscientious of modern actors, was wholly lost in a rôle altogether outside the range of his talents. No greater mistake can be made than obliging 'character-actors' to play in burlesque. 'Giselle' was favorably received."

A BARONET'S PLAY.

"SIR CHARLES YOUNG," says the *Athenæum*, "to whom is owing a version of one of M. BARRIERE's pieces, produced at the Princess' Theatre some months ago, has followed suit with a second adaptation from the same author, which was given on Wednesday morning at the Queen's Theatre. Some ingenuity is shown in transferring to English boards the curious gallery of eccentrics M. BARRIERE collected in 'Les Parisiens de la Décadence,' and the action shows in the adapter considerable knowledge of construction. 'Charms,' however, as the piece is called, cannot claim to rank as a 'new and original' comedy-drama, by which title it is disingenuously announced. If characters and story cannot be traced to one play, they are, at least, assignable to one author. The dialogue is good in points, but diffuse, and the termination of the story is unnecessarily deferred. 'Charms' was badly acted in the stronger parts, and fairly sustained so far as the subordinate characters are concerned. Departing a second time from the custom with regard to new pieces, SIR CHARLES YOUNG has produced his venture, 'Charms,' in the same manner as 'Shadows,' its predecessor, at a morning performance."

The Steamer Port-au-Prince—How She was Wrecked.

The following letter, addressed to Collector MURPHY, gives some details of the loss of the steamship *Port-au-Prince* not hitherto published:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.

SIR: The Department of State has transmitted to this Department a copy of a dispatch from the United States Consul at Nassau, N. P., dated July 29, 1871, reporting the loss of the American mail-steamship *Port-au-Prince*, of New-York, B. B. JACKSON, Master, at the north-east point of Naraguana Island, Bahamas, on the night of the 21st of June last. This vessel left New-York on the 14th of June, for Port-au-Prince, *via* Cape Haytien, but on the night of the 21st, in consequence of a strong south-west current and the inaccuracy of the chronometer, she ran ashore on the point named, bilging as soon as she struck. The crew consisted of twenty-three persons, all told, and one lady passenger, and when the ship struck they took to the boats and went to Betsey's Bay, and from thence were taken to Inagua, in the wrecking sloop *Gazelle*. A large portion of the cargo, consisting of provisions, &c., has been saved, in a damaged condition and taken to Inagua, Turks Island, and Nassau. The perishable portion has been sold at public auction at the same places. The following is a list of the crew as correctly as can be ascertained: B. B. JACKSON, master; F. CHESTER, mate; Charles L. Tinkham, James Cary, Alexander Schultz, John Pritchard, Henry Pike, John Ford, John Quinn, Henry Hill, U. S. Carberry, William Butler, Walter Noble, Edward King, Sylvanus Fox, Michael Hickson, B. F. Fries, John Separeth, George Clemenson, Isaac Jerons, Thomas Freman and R. Biez, seamen. Five of the crew were sent forward by the British schooner *Pomona*, bound to Boston; from Inagua fifteen more in the American schooner *L. M. Godfrey*, to Philadelphia, from the same port. Capt. JACKSON remains at Inagua. One of the officers went to Port-au-Prince, and F. CHESTER, mate, came to Nassau from Inagua, and goes to New-York on the steam-ship *Sherman*.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Customs' Statistics for July.

The statistics of the Third Division, under the superintendence of Col. T. L. JAMES, Deputy Collector, show the following details of the business for the month of July:

Warehouse entries	1,681
Withdrawals	6,973
Duty paid	$4,734,529 36
Transportation for immediate warehouse and export	96
Withdrawals for transportation	68
Withdrawals for immediate transportation	91
Withdrawals from warehouse for export	213
Re-warehoused for withdrawal	38
Withdrawn for immediate export	122
Liquidation entries on hand July 1	845
Received during the month	2,017
Liquidated	2,335
Awaiting report	426
Ready for Liquidation	101

Statistics of the Week.

Two thousand persons were arrested last week by the Police.

Fire-Marshal McSPEDON reports twenty-one fires during the last week, with an estimated loss of $83,718, and an insurance of $136,275. Nine of these disasters were caused by carelessness, four by kerosene and liquid gas, one by spontaneous combustion, and the others were accidents.

From the report of Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, it appears that during the week there were 39 still births, 141 marriages, 448 births, and 628 deaths, the latter being an increase of two over the mortality of the previous week.

UGO FOSCOLO.

BY ELVIRA CAORSI.

UGO FOSCOLO was born in Greece, in the Isle of Zante, the 26th of January, 1778. He unfortunately lost his father, a Venetian by birth, when a child, and became the sole comfort of his widowed mother. The two left Greece for Venice, and then settled in Padua, where UGO finished his education and studied under CESAROTTI. The young man's taste for literature was now gradually developing. He became a fervent admirer of ALFIERI, took him for his model, and composed the tragedy of "Tieste," which was represented the 4th of January, 1797, at the Theatre of Sant Angelo, in Venice, and was rehearsed for nine following nights. This tragedy, together with FOSCOLO's youth, gave fair promise of a brilliant and prosperous future; unhappily, UGO's ardent, restless spirit proved a real source of misery and sorrow to him, though it did not dim his fame as a writer and as a poet. FOSCOLO was indeed of a fierce and passionate character, of a cynical and impetuous disposition, impatient of every advice or restraint, but to his numerous vices he added many noble virtues also, a heart capable of love and friendship, an intense love for his country, and a great thirst for knowledge. His reddish hair, sunken eyes and emaciated cheeks could not be called handsome, but the mark of genius was on his face, endowing it with powerful attraction. His whole appearance is well described in a sonnet composed by himself, which may be seen in his own handwriting on the back of FOSCOLO's picture, painted by PISTRUCCI and belonging to HUDSON GURNEY, of London. This sonnet he afterward corrected and published, with several other of his poetical pieces. The tragedy of "Tieste" had, however, attracted the attention of the suspicious Government of Venice, and the young man was ordered to leave the city. He traveled for a few weeks in Tuscany, and arrived in Milan, then capital of the so-called Repubblica Cisalpina. UGO, though born in Greece, was Italian by origin and by education, and his heart warmly sympathized with the misfortunes and successes of his adopted country. He now enlisted in the Lombard Legion, was promoted to the rank of officer, and from this moment always took an active part in the revolutions of Italy, for it was in his nature to feel the constant necessity of movement and and action.

BONAPARTE was at the time heading the expedition of Egypt, and during his absence disaster after disaster were befalling the Italian and French troops. These led to the fall of the new Repubblica Cisalvina, and FOSCOLO followed the army and MASSENA to Genoa, where he endured all the indescribable sufferings and hardships of that terrible siege of 1800. Genoa having at length surrendered after a desperate resistance, UGO, together with the garrison, was taken to Antibes on the English ships. Here he learned that NAPOLEON had crossed the St. Bernardo, and was preparing to fight the Austrians. The terrible battle of Marengo and a series of glorious victories again opened up Italy to the return of the exiles. During the horrors of the long siege FOSCOLO composed his first essay as a poet —a sweet, musical ode to LUIGIA PALLIVICINI— where he not only displays the purity and chasteness of the Greeks, but also their brilliant fancy. Another ode *All' Amica Résmata*, is not inferior in beauty and elegance. Like the Venosino, the poet could say, "I decided for the humble pen, being deprived of the gifts of fortune," but notwithstanding this poverty, he fell deeply in love with a young Roman girl. He could not, however, obtain her in marriage, and under the influence of this passion he wrote the letters of "Two Lovers," which a few months after he altered, and published in 1802 under the title of *Tacopo Ortis*. This book created a great and extraordinary sensation, and was read with enthusiasm throughout Italy. *Tacopo Ortis* much resembles *Werther*, though the author became acquainted with the German work only when his own was finished, but there is in it much more true feeling and passion than in GOETHE's novel. It is generally believed that FOSCOLO described himself in the person of his hero; *Tacopo Ortis* is in fact always unhappy, as if his life was agitated by a perpetual storm; his love for Teresa is blended with an exalted patriotism, and there is in him that continual contrast between generous aspirations and sensual instincts which so much characterized the author. Certainly this book has done a great deal of harm, in suggesting a hatred for society, and a mania of suicide, the malady of our century, but Mme. DE STAEL justly says, "When one is very young the grave appears only as a poetical image, as a sweet sleep surrounded by weeping figures;" and FOSCOLO was barely twenty-four when he published this novel. Pages which inspire an abhorrence for tyranny, a love for one's native country, and where suicide is preferred to crime, cannot be called entirely immoral. The Italian Deputies were meanwhile assembling at Lyons to decide the destinies of their country, and FOSCOLO was charged by the Triumviri then governing the Cisalpina to pronounce an oration before BONAPARTE; but while addressing the conqueror as Jupiter, Marc Aurelius, and such other pompous names, he followed his conscience's dictates and represented to him the miseries and calamities caused to the Republic by his bad government, and exhorted him to put an end to these evils. In this circumstance UGO showed himself an eminent orator and a good citizen, but his frankness aroused powerful enmities, which were a constant obstacle to his future prosperity and fortune.

FOSCOLO's life continued very dissipated. He was, as usual, much engrossed by his love affairs, and by his passion for cards, in which he was generally a loser, thus increasing his pecuniary embarrassments and the irritability of his character. These excesses, however, did not prevent or delay his literary studies, for which he felt a decided mission. A year after the appearance of *Tacopo Ortis*, he translated the Greek poem of CALLIMACO, *La Chioina di Berenice*. This translation is written in beautiful and exquisite verses, and the sense of the original is throughout faithfully and elegantly preserved. The restlessness of mind and the absolute want of change and active employment, which formed a striking feature in the poet's character, made him again join the army, then preparing for the expedition in England. When at Calais he devoted himself entirely to the study of the English language, and, while his comrades were smoking around him, or discussing military topics, he spent whole evenings in translating the *Sentimental Journey* of STERNE, that many critics consider his best prose work, as much for the simplicity, purity, and elegance of the style, as for the choice of the expressions. This opinion may be questioned, for if *Tacopo Ortis* is much inferior in beauty and in propriety of language, being full of inconsistent phrases and superfluous, feeble sentences, it yet touches the innermost chords of the human heart, and abounds in pathos and strength. It is difficult, indeed, to find an Italian who has not eagerly read and admired *Tacopo Ortis*, while many have never in their life perused the *Sentimental Journey*. The war with England not taking place, FOSCOLO returned to Milan, and occupied himself in making a new edition of the writings of MONTECUCCULI. His character, however, was not suited to this minute and patient work. This edition is not, therefore, very accurate and precise, and many important annotations of MONTECUCCULI, relating to the ancients' military tactics, have been omitted. In 1808, FOSCOLO was promoted Professor of Eloquence in the University of Pavia, and he there delivered the beautiful lecture upon the "Origin and the Office of Literature." This learned, though at times obscure, speech was saluted by universal applause. This Professorship being soon abolished, some believe on account of satirical allusions to NAPOLEON, UGO retired to the Lake of Como, and described the beauty of the place in a few musical lines, that can be read in his *Hymn to the Graces*, a hymn which had been inspired by the charming group of CANOVA. This poetry was never finished, though the author worked at it repeatedly during fifteen years. Previous to this last composition, he had, when at Breschia, for his enterprising mind obliged him to move from place to place, written annals on science and literature, part of a translation of the *Iliad*, and his famous *Sepolcri*, certainly his best work, for FOSCOLO was greater as a poet than as a prose writer. His fear of expressing himself in a common and ordinary manner gives a rude grandeur to his verse, but renders his prose complicated, apparently forced, often unintelligible and pompous. Rival of MONTI, UGO was the first to mingle politics with poetry; but discouragement too soon possessed his ardent soul, so full of generous and patriotic illusions. The *Sepolcri* are remarkable for their originality and for the novelty of the plan. With a few words, the poet forms a beautiful and expressive picture, as when he describes ALFIERI, DANTE, HOMER entering the cemetery and questioning the graves. GRAY's famous elegy on a village church-yard is not, perhaps, so full of deep and touching thoughts, and the Italian poetry has not, indeed, a more brilliant, musical, perfect composition. Works like this stretch their influence into a far future, and win a deathless memory. The poet shows in it a powerful original genius—a heart well acquainted and impressioned with its subject; but a pervading sadness reigns over these verses—a deep melancholy, as in the *Night Thoughts* of YOUNG. In these, at least, the consoling idea of religion comforts the soul, and divine hope cheers even the grave; while in FOSCOLO you only find the nothingness of human things, the horror of destruction, and the eternal silence of death. "This is a poem," says BORGNO, concluding his analysis on the *Sepolcri*, "dictated by genius, full of splendid images, of fine digressions, of new and powerful expressions, all adapted to the lyric style, to which the poem belongs." Only the first and third cantos of the *Iliad* were published, though the author had written to a friend that he had finished already nine. This translation, though not so rich in style as that of MONTI, is perhaps more true to the original, and more full of real interest and strength; it is a great loss for the Italian literature not to have it completed. FOSCOLO's tragedy of "Ajax" was afterward represented at the Scala of Milan, but proved a complete failure. MONTI immediately composed a bitter epigram against the author. He had long recognized in the young UGO the only competitor who could contest with him the pre-eminence, and this had occasioned a strong and secret jealousy between the two great poets. FOSCOLO's enemies also spread the report that NAPOLEON was described under the disguise of *Agamemnon*, and that *Ajax*, who cannot obtain *Achilles'* arms, represented Gen. MOREAU. The poet was accordingly obliged to leave Lombardy. He took refuge in Tuscany, in a country place precisely between Florence and Pistoia, and occupied himself in correcting his translation of STERNE, and in finishing a tragedy, "Ricciarda," one of his inferior works. In the character of *Guido*, frantic for love and suicide, FOSCOLO is supposed to have pictured himself.

At the overthrow of NAPOLEON, UGO hastened to Milan, but as soon as Lombardy was transferred to Austria he retired to Zurich, and there wrote in Latin a satire against many conspicuous personages who had occupied high positions in the fallen reign of Italy. Calumny followed him also in Switzerland, and his enemies were so cruel as to denounce him as an Austrian spy. He therefore traveled to England, and was received with the greatest consideration by all the leading Liberals and the eminent literary men of that country. FOSCOLO might now have led a quiet, if not happy, life, and might have avoided many subsequent misfortunes, but his extravagant habits and expensive vices caused him instead much incalculable distress of body and mind. His debts obliged him to give lectures on Italian literature, and to publish several critical works and his *Essays on Petrarca*, which form an important part of the English critical literature; he also took up fatiguing studies of erudition and philology, which he pursued with his usual ardor. His poverty, however, did not diminish. He thus one day answered an English lady who was inquiring about his family and estates: "Milady, do you not know that I am poor, very, very poor!" In order to earn a livelihood he wrote many articles for magazines, several prefaces to the Italian classics, and composed his historical speech on the *Decamerone*, an admirable work, and *Commedia di Dante Alighieri Illustrata*. In the midst of this life of sorrow and misery he was seized by a dropsy, and retired in a cottage in Turnham Green, a small village at a short distance from London. Here he was constantly visited by many of his countrymen, and by several English families who came to comfort and cheer the illustrious exile. The same morning he expired Count CAMPODISTRIA, just then elected President of Greece, called on him to bid him a last adieu. FOSCOLO died the 10th of October, 1827.

Thus ended this great poet and scholar, this eminent orator, this ardent patriot, resembling more an ancient Greek than a modern Italian, says Lord BYRON. His writings form an important part of our contemporary story, and he himself exercised an extraordinary influence over the present generation, for he was idolized by the young, whom he subdued by his powerful heartfelt words. His enemies relentlessly persecuted even his memory, thus contributing to exalt his name and greatness, and while sincerely admiring his works and genius, we deeply regret being obliged to criticise his incomprehensible character. FOSCOLO himself, speaking to MONTI, exclaims: "We shall both descend in the grave; you certainly more praised, I more pitied, perhaps; for if I was born and lived amid bad passions, my pen was at least kept pure of falsehood and flattery." This distinguished orator and poet was a good soldier and an excellent captain also. He entered zealously on his military duties, paid great attention to tactics and drill, and adopted every possible means to increase the physical comfort of his soldiers, who loved him as a father. Though his mind was full of HOMER, VIRGIL and DANTE, he fought valiantly in several battles, and was the first to rush to the attack of the Genoese fortress of the Two Brothers, where he was wounded and received public praise by Gen. MASSENA. During the siege of Genoa he chose to divide the miseries and hardships of the poor people, reduced to eat rats and mice, and he excited their courage by his eloquent, energetic words. A few letters of UGO relating to his military life have been preserved, and bear testimony to his courage and devotion. UGO FOSCOLO was buried in the church-yard of Chiswick, but instead of this Latin epitaph, which he himself composed,

* Didymi. Clerici.
Vitia. Virtus. Ossa.
Hic. Post. Annos.* * * *
Conquiescere. Coepere.

an English gentleman, HUDSON GURNEY, had a simple monument erected over the grave, bearing the name and age of the deceased.

FOSCOLO had written in one of his sonnets the well known verse: "Death, thou wilt give me fame and rest," and the prophecy proved true. Italy—that Italy which the poet had loved so much, for which he had fought, written, and hoped, but in vain—had at length risen from the slavery of years, and in beginning a new era of freedom and grandeur, had remembered her children dead in exile, the brilliant gems of her diadem. A few months ago the Parliament decided that the corpse of UGO FOSCOLO should be asked of England, transferred to Florence, where the poet had always desired to be buried, and placed in St. Croce, that Pantheon of the illustrious Italians. The Deputy BARGONI was accordingly sent to England, and he easily obtained the necessary permission for the exhumation of the remains of the great writer. The enterprise was not, however, an easy one; a monument it is true existed in the graveyard of Chiswick, but many persons affirmed that the body of FOSCOLO was not buried in that place. This occasioned some delay, and even led to the belief that the corpse had disappeared, and that the sacred relics were lost to Italy. Happily, with the assistance of the rector of Chiswick, an old man was at length found who had assisted at the poet's burial. He assured them that FOSCOLO's remains would be found under the monument, at the depth of four meters. The earth was accordingly removed, and four coffins were successively discovered, bearing on a plate of iron the names of their inmates. A fifth coffin was then seen with UGO's name. The formal exhumation took place only on the next morning, 8th of June, in the presence of the Italian Ambassador, of the Deputy BARGONI, and of many other distinguished Italian and English personages. The coffin was opened with great attention, and a second one was disclosed filled with sawdust. Certainly an affectionate hand, perhaps his daughter's, had laid the exile in his last resting-place, where he was found wrapped up in an ample shroud, and in a state of preservation quite extraordinary in a person that had been buried forty-three years and nine months. The old Dr. COLLIER who had attended FOSCOLO during his illness was present. At the sight of the familiar features he could not conceal his emotion, and exclaimed, "This is the face of UGO FOSCOLO, glory of Italy!" Signor CALDESI then took several photographs of the deceased, after which the Italian Ambassador delivered a speech, thanking England for her hospitality to the exile. Signor BARGONI also congratulated himself on the success of his mission, and referred to a passage in FOSCOLO's works where the poet declares "That the English cordiality allayed the sorrows of his exile." The coffins were then accurately closed with the seals of the Italian Embassy, and transferred to the village of Chiswick, accompanied by more than five hundred Italians, resident in London. On the 12th of June BARGONI left London, and by the way of Ostend, Switzerland, and Mont Cenis, traveled over to Italy. On the 17th he arrived at Suza, on the 19th at Pistoia, and was received everywhere with general enthusiasm. The solemn ceremony of the formal burial in St. Croce took place at Florence on the 24th of June. A splendid pavilion had been erected at the entrance of the richly-decorated depot, and here the committee that had initiated this act of justice to the great poet was waiting the train from Pistoia. They were soon joined by the military and civil authorities, by the foreign Ambassadors, by the universities, the schools, and by many Mayors of different Italian cities, such as Rome, Venice. A flag with a crescent was noticed amid all this crowd—the colors of the Ionian Islands, which could not forget that they had given birth to the illustrious scholar. The streets, lined with soldiers and with national guards, were adorned with numerous inscriptions taken from FOSCOLO's works, and especially from his letters, and the beautiful funeral-car, drawn by six horses, was surrounded by the most conspicuous personages of the Kingdom. The procession entered Piazza St. Croce by a magnificent triumphal arch, and stopped before DANTE's statue. There the corpse was solemnly delivered up by the Deputy BARGONI to the City of Florence, and several speeches were pronounced. The coffin was then taken from the car, carried by the students in the crowded church, and temporarily deposited between the monuments of DANTE and ALFIERI. Here, then, lies, after so many years, if not of oblivion, at least of utter neglect, this celebrated but unfortunate UGO FOSCOLO. Here he lies near his fellow-sufferer, DANTE, a lesson, indeed, to the Italians, who have always persecuted and slighted their highest and greatest geniuses, and honored them only after their death!

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* FOSCOLO had signed many of his works with the name of Didymi, Clerici, especially his translation of Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*.

Crimes and Casualties.

Coroner YOUNG yesterday took the ante-mortem statement of DAVID ACKERMAN, aged twenty years, who is lying in Park Hospital in a dangerous condition from a stab wound inflicted on Tuesday afternoon. The wounded youth stated that he was employed as an electrotyper at the corner of Jacob and Franklin streets, when FRANK LA ROZA, eighteen years old, and employed in the same place as a stereotyper, began "fooling" with him, during which ACKERMAN was stabbed in the left breast with his own knife, which LA ROZA had picked up. ACKERMAN declared that the wound was entirely the result of an accident, and LA ROZA, who gave the same version of the affair, was discharged from custody.

JOSEPH BRANDE, an Italian, of No. 45 Crosby-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of snatching $45 from the hands of FRANCISCO MAZINO, a tenant in the same house, and was committed for trial.

WM. WALKER, colored, who stabbed MICHAEL GIBBONS, also colored, of No. 45 William-street, was committed for trial, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN.

An affray occurred early yesterday morning, at No. 22 Cherry-street, during which JAS. KELLY was struck on the head by SARAH MURRAY, who was arrested and locked up by Justice HOGAN.

MARY WATSON was committed, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of having entered the apartments of CATHARINE BOWEN, at No. 21 West-street, on the 10th inst., and stealing $140 therefrom.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, PETER NOLAN and EDWARD BROWN were committed to answer, on a charge of carring burglars' tools in their possession.

In the case of Capt. SMITH, of the ship *Ne Plus Ultra*, charged with inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on his steward, the evidence on the part of the prosecution was closed yesterday. The defense will open on Wednesday next.

WM. A. BRAY, first mate of the ship *Comet*, was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, yesterday, by Commissioner SHIELDS, for assaulting CHRISTIAN DOBLE, a seaman, during a voyage from San Francisco to New-York.

MAURICE POWERS, the son of the man of that name who beat his wife almost to death and then committed suicide, some time ago, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of brutally beating his mother and breaking a glass tumbler on her head on Friday night. He was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

FREDERICK ZINGER some time ago preferred a charge of felonious assault against JACOB FISHER, in the Yorkville Police Court, and the latter was held to answer. Subsequently ZINGER compromised the case for $250, and went to Williamsburg to live. He was arrested there yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail to answer for compounding a felony, by Alderman PLUNKITT, in the Yorkville Police Court.

Yesterday morning a boatman found the body of an unknown man floating in the bay off Governor's Island, and towed it to Pier No. 1 East River, where it was delivered to the Police. It was taken to the Morgue to await identification and inquest.

WILLIAM FINKLER, of No. 365 East Thirty-fifth-street, while getting off the front platform of a Third-avenue car at Thirty-fourth-street, yesterday, fell under the wheels and had his left leg nearly severed from his body. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred at No. 123 Mercer-street, doing a damage of $900 to the several occupants, and $1,000 to the building, which is owned by GEORGE SICKLES, and is fully insured.

ANDREW O'BRIEN, of No. 83 Cherry-street, yesterday fell from the deck into the hold of the brig *Havana*, and received injuries from which he died at Park Hospital.

Mr. Otto Meyer and the Armories.

In an article contained in our issue of last Sunday, certain remarks were made touching the connection of Mr. OTTO MEYER with the renting of an armory on the Bowery, which were not altogether just. Upon inquiry it has been found that Mr. MEYER never was an agent of the "Ring," or connected with it in any manner. All transactions which he ever had with the City authorities were the procuring of a lease of an armory for the Ninety-sixth Regiment N. G., in 1865, when he was Adjutant of said regiment, and the procuring of a lease for the Third Regiment Cavalry, in 1870. In both cases he acted simply as the attorney of the regiments, and in the usual course of his business. It is understood that Mr. MEYER is spoken of among his friends as a candidate for Senator of the Sixth District, and it is probable that his political opponents are spreading misstatements for the purpose of injuring his prospects. Mr. MEYER stands very high in the opinion of those who know him, and is uniformly spoken of as a high-minded and, in every respect, honorable person.

A Pioneer Steam Vessel for Texan Trade.

The traffic between this port and Texas has increased so much of late years that it has been found necessary to provide additional means of transportation. The work has hitherto been done by sailing vessels, but the loss of time, together with the difference in price of the commodities from the time from where they were shipped to the time they were unloaded at New-York, has at times been so great that on several occasions the shippers have sustained heavy losses. This, with several other inconveniences that merchants have had to put up with, has led them to determine to introduce steam-power. The pioneer vessel, *Francis Wright*, of this new line is now ready, and has been fitted up in the best of style in order to meet with every requirement of the trade. This vessel was originally a United States gun-boat, and was built of the best and strongest materials that could be obtained, about five years ago, at Fairhaven, Conn. An additional deck has now been added to her, and her lower deck cleared of all incumbrances. Her hulk has also been materially altered and improved. She will have accommodations for twenty cabin passengers.

THE RIVAL BOAT CLUBS.

The Atalanta Oarsmen Challenged by the Gulicks—The Latter Club Claims to Hold Championship—The Record of the Club.

The following circular, referring to the respective merits of the Atalanta and Gulick Boat Clubs, was issued by the latter organization yesterday:

To all Amateur Boat Clubs and Crews of and in the United States:

Since the recent races in which the Atalanta Boat Club have been engaged with the Harvard and Yale College crews respectively, and in both of which the Atalantas were signally successful, they have assumed the title of championship of the United States, but upon what ground they presume to predicate such claim we are not informed; but from the absurdity of the claim we are led to suppose that they either willfully ignore the existence of all other amateur crews, or that they are not in possession of the knowledge that there are other amateur crews and clubs within the confines of the rather unlimited scope in which they claim such championship, or they may possibly, in the surprise attending their recent victories, be laboring under the illusory belief that the respective localities in which the recent races were conducted comprises the entire geographical extent of the country of which they claim the championship, or perhaps in their heated imagination, they are in the possession of sufficient ability to successfully achieve such honorable distinction, and that practical demonstration is not necessary in their case; and as we are disposed to dispute such a theory, and by every and all means dispute their right to the championship of any locality outside of those localities in which the recent races took place; and we would respectfully admonish them—the Atalantas—that if their memory is not at fault, that in the month of September, 1870, in the regatta of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, composed of the principal amateur clubs of the States of New-York and New-Jersey, the championship of the Hudson River and of the Hudson Amateur Association was wrested from the Atalantas, after a hard and well-contested race. The successful crew of that occasion being that of the Gulick Boat Club of New-York, the championship of said Association being awarded to said crew by the unanimous vote of the five judges who acted upon that occasion, and the champion flag, which had previously been in the possession of the Atalanta Club, was presented by them to the crew of the Gulick Boat Club, who are now, and have been since that time, in the undisputed possession of the said championship and champion flag, and the Gulick Club have been, and are now prepared to defend their claim to said championship against any club or crew in the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association; or, if it needs be, will enter the lists in a trial for superiority against any amateur club or amateur crew hailing from any quarter of our common country, and we dispute and deny the right of any amateur club or crews assuming the title of championship until such a trial has been had. We would not now be defending our claim in print, but that the unwarranted assumption of the Atalanta Club might lead the boating world to suppose that the Gulick Boat Club had yielded to the Atalantas the championship without even a struggle for its retention, and as we have not the remotest intention of doing so we hold the said championship, have won it fairly, and intend to hold it until it is wrung from us in a fair and manly contest, when it will be yielded up without a murmur or a question, and we will be happy to congratulate the crew who win it, and be pleased to recognize in them our superiors in rowing. We did not suppose that a club as respectable as the Atalantas would have placed themselves in such a false and vain-glorious position, supposing that decency, if not modesty, would have restrained them from assuming that which they have not acquired and do not possess. Still, if they desire to revel in the delusive delight of being champions in name and not in fact, we do not interpose any objection, but remind that no amount of advertising or self-constituted assumption will insure or convey to them the championship they claim, and that something more practical than words is necessary to achieve such a distinction. We do not issue this as an invitation for a wordy newspaper race, but for something more substantial and decisive, and as general as it is intentional. This is our final answer to the claim of the Atalanta Boat Club, and we trust the boating community of the United States will take note of the same.

GULICK BOAT CLUB.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

Arrest and Commitment of an Aged Roue.

While in the bar-room of French's Hotel, Friday, Mr. JOHN HOGAN, one of the clerks of the Tombs Police Court, noticed an aged man of respectable appearance apparently engaged in talking to one of the little flower-girls who frequent the hotels of the City. Presently Mr. HOGAN saw this man take what seemed to be a tobacco-box from his pocket, and opening it say to the girl, "If you will buy my picture I'll buy your flowers." Glancing at the box, Mr. HOGAN saw that it contained an indecent picture, and instantly pounced upon the old man with a declaration that he ought to be arrested. The man resented this as an indignity, and some words followed, which ended in Mr. JOHN M. COMAN, who was in company with Mr. HOGAN, calling in an officer, and the man was arrested and taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, where he gave his name as ANDREW N. DE LA MOTT, his age as fifty years, and his residence as Canada. Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for his good behavior for six months.

The new disinfectant, Bromo Chloralum, is non-poisonous, odorless and harmless. Used with entire success in all places having offensive odors. Prepared only by TILDEN & Co., No. 176 William-st. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only Spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

A Cool, Delicate Hair-Dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair, stops its falling, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt-bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Aug. 11, CHARITY BROWN, in the 82d year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 14th inst., at 3 P. M., from residence of Benjamin Brown, North Broadway, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at depot on arrival of 2 P. M. train from New-York.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, Friday, Aug. 11, MARY J. BROWN, relict of Ira Brown, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Z. Mayhew, No. 96 1st-place, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Boston and New-Bedford papers will please copy.

CONNOLLY.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, 1871, MARY JANE CONNOLLY, the beloved wife of Charles E. Connolly and daughter of the Hon. Michael Connolly, aged 28 years, 2 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 311 West 50th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, precisely.

CANNON.—In Burlington, Vt., on Tuesday, 11th inst., MARY B., wife of Le Grand B. Cannon, of this city.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., from St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y.

DAVISON.—On Friday, Aug. 11, EMELINE, wife of Edward Davison.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 32 West 51st-st., on Monday, Aug. 14, at 1½ o'clock.

ELLIOT.—Of heart disease, on Saturday, Aug. 12, GRACE, eldest daughter of Dr. Augustus G. and Lizzie A. Elliot.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, (Mr. Hepworth's,) on Tuesday, at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HUBBARD.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, ELLEN A. HUBBARD, eldest daughter of the late Gabriel and Hannah P. Hubbard.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KITCHING.—On Friday, 11th, WILLIE ALBERT, eldest son of John A. and Henrietta C. Kitching, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 325 East 16th-st.

LOSEE.—On Friday, Aug. 11, at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, N. Y., AUGUSTUS LOSEE, of the firm of John Mott & Co., of the City.

Funeral at Schuylerville, Sunday, 13th inst.

LEAL.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, after a lingering illness, SARAH MARIA LEAL, aged 62 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Joseph Fettretch, No. 775 Lexington-av., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 5 P. M. The remains will be taken, on Tuesday morning, to Kinderhook for interment.

O'SULLIVAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, P. D. O'SULLIVAN, at Mankato, Minn., aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Luquier-st., Brooklyn, to Church Star of the Sea, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross for interment.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Aug. 11, at his residence, No. 348 East 16th-st., WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place from St. George's Church, Rutherford-place, corner 16th-st., on Monday, Aug. 14, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

The companions of Corinthian Chapter No. 159 R. A. M. are requested to be present at the residence, No. 254 West 20th-st., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Companion, JAMES WHITE, on Sunday, Aug. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of
W. B. CHURCH, H. P.
R. M. ALFORD, JR., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY.

Reunion of old teachers and students at the academy Aug. 18. Leave New-York by People's line steam-boats next Thursday evening Aug. 17. At Albany take 7 A. M. train to Schenevus on Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Committee may be seen at depot on Thursday, P. M.

For further particulars apply to S. F. JAYNE, No. 129 West 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1871.

ON AND AFTER DATE WE WILL allow 12½ per cent. difference on all sums of $5 and upward.

B. NATHAN, No. 4 Gilsey Building.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba drawn Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $22, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT FOR gentlemen only at No. 113 Macdougal, with bath and gas; terms moderate.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION. Protestant Episcopal, Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. U. SCOTT, D. D., Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—THE congregation will worship on SUNDAY MORNING, in Grace Church, and in the EVENING in the Chapel on East 14th-st. Sermon by Rev. W. T. EGBERT. Strangers cordially invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts., Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor. Rev. R. M. STRATTON will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. GEO. W. COLLARD at 7½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—There will be preaching in this Church on SABBATH, Aug. 13, by Rev. JAMES HARPER, D. D. Exercises will commence at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Strangers and members of other churches now closed are cordially invited.

AT WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by GEO. L. FULLER, of New-Brunswick, N. J., and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN S. HAUGH. Seats free and comfortable, and a cordial welcome extended to all who may come.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of St. John Baptist, corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will be open for Divine service and sermon every SUNDAY MORNING during August, at 10½ o'clock. SUNDAY, Aug. 13, the holy communion will be administered.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERcer-st., between Waverley-place and Clinton-place, (8th-st.)—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. DEEMS, is to preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. All the seats are free; open all Summer. Gentlemen ushers at the door to receive strangers.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—Summer services, 1871. Holy Communion every SUNDAY at 7 o'clock A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening prayer, 5 o'clock P. M.

REV. JOHN MILES, LATE OF THE ALbany Bethel, recently returned from Europe, will preach on SUNDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M., at the New-York Port Society's Mission Room, on the corner of Water and Dover sts. Subject—*The True Friend.*

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street M. E. Church, Williamsburg, will preach SABBATH at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Bible.* EVENING, the ninth of a series of sermons for young men. Topic—*Disappointed Young Men.* Seats free.

ARE THE DEAD CONSCIOUS?—THE Pastor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., showing from reason and Scripture that there is no future state of existence but by the resurrection of the body. Seats free.

MONTHLY CONCERT.—REV. J. HYATT SMITH, Rev. A. D. VAIL, and other prominent speakers will address the Morning Star Sunday School, No. 130 West 24th-st., SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. Also, preaching by J. HYATT SMITH at 7½ in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st. near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY during August and September at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings in this Church are free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ by Rev. J. H. KIRK, and in the EVENING at 7½ by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor. —Divine service in this church SUNDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JAS. L. AMMERMAN, of Bergen, is expected to supply the pulpit.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor. Rev. J. L. M. CURRY, D. D., of Richmond, Va., will preach on next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner Morton-st., will preach SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. E. B. CLEGHORN WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts., on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats all free.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st.—Services all the Summer. Sundays—10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½ A. M., Litany; 11 A. M., Holy Communion; 3 P. M., Evening Prayer.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Mode of Christ Baptism.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. Rev. REUBEN WESCOTT, of the M. E. Church, will preach. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—This Church will be opened through the month of August for divine worship at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JAMES INGLIS will occupy the pulpit.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent. —Services are held every SUNDAY in the Chapel of the Institution at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock in MORNING, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Preaching by Rev. JOSEPH GAMBLE, of Cincinnati.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.— Public worship SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The pulpit will be occupied by Rev. WM. BANNARD, D. D.

REV. CHAS. T. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERsalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st.—SUNDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ A. M. Subject— *Christian Reformation of the City.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching EVERY SABBATH during the Summer by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats provided for all.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.— Young people's prayer-meeting on SUNDAY, at 8 P. M. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.—Divine service and sermon on every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.— Rev. EDWARD HAWES, of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., OF Buffalo, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., during the month of August. Services at 10½ A. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner of 38th-st.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach in the morning.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching by Rev. S. D. BROWN, Presiding Elder, at 10 A. M. The evening services will be omitted during August.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 53d-st. and 3d-av.—Preaching on LORD'S DAY, by Rev. J. BRADFORD CLEAVER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

THE FRIENDLY CIRCLE OF THE GOOD SPIRIT hold public meetings for spiritual manifestations every SUNDAY at 3 P. M., corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st.

SERVICE OF SONG.—ASSOCIATION Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Address by JOHN DOUGALL, Esq.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker. No. 276 6th-av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 12.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	117	5,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	93
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...	117¼	5,000 M. & St. P. 1st..	93½
2,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.	112⅜	3,000 Mar. & Cin. 1st..	96
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67...	113⅞	4,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st..	88⅜
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '68...	114	1,000 do..........	89
1,500 U.S. 5s. 10-40 C...	113⅝	20,000 do..........	88⅝
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n...	75½	5,000 C.,C.& I. C. 2d..	67½
6,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs..	98½	1,000 C.F.& Minn. 1st.	83½
1,000 N. C. 6s, old bs..	46	3,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d.	78½
2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July..	57¼	50 Ocean Bank....	95
25,000 do..........	58	100 Md. Coal.........	30½
35,000 do.. Ap.&Oct.	60	200 West. Un. Tel.....	60⅝
2,000 Mo. St. 6s.......	95¾	100 Pac. M. S. S. Co..	49½
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83..	93	500 do...bet. call.	49½
4,000 Erie 4th........	89½	100 Adams Express....	84⅜
7,000 Al. & Susq. 2d..	94½	300 Erie.......bet. call.	30⅛
3,000 M. So. S. F. Bs.	103	1100 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	95
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	98¼	1100 Panama	54¼
11,000 U. Pac. 1st......	88	200 do..........	54½
21,000 U. Pac. Inc......	86½	220 do..........	55
7,000 do..........	86¼	200 Union Pacific......	32⅛
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.	99⅝	600 do...bet. call.	32⅛
2,000 Alt.&T.H.2d Pf.	86	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....	118½
1,000 Alt. & T.H. Inc.	77	400 Chicago & N. W...	69⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. Con.	91	400 do...bet. call.	69⅛
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st.	95	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	91⅝
10,000 Han. & Nap. 1st.	88	300 Tol., W. & West..	63⅛
1,000 N. J. Cent. n. os..	101½	100 Chi., Bur. & Q...s60.	142
4,000 Ont. M. Cen. Bs..	93	200 do..........	144

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65,n.	112⅜	50 N.Y.C.&H.R...s30.	98⅛
10,000 do..........	112⅜	200 do...bet. call.	98⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'68..	114	5000 N.Y. C. & H. Ctfs. s30..	94⅞
10,000 do..........	114⅛	200 Reading R.......	115
200 Pac. Mail S. Co...	49⅞	800 Un. Pac. R....b. c.	32⅛
150 do.......s60.	49⅞	16 C., C. & I. R......	87½
50 do..........	49¾	100 Chi. & N. W. R....	69⅛
50 do...bet. call.	49¾	100 do.......b10.	69⅛
400 do..........	49⅞	100 do..........	69⅛
200 do..........	49⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91⅝
25 W. F. Ex.......b. c.	46⅞	100 N. Y. Cen. R......	105⅞
100 Adams Ex.........	84⅜	100 D., L. & W. R......	108⅞
100 do..........	84⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	80½
300 Am. M.U. Ex...b. c.	57⅛	100 Tol., W. & W. R.. c.	63⅛

SATURDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

With reference to the publication of names of firms, supposed to be interested with Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., on the placing of the new Funding Loan, we may say that nothing is yet ready to announce. The preliminaries are going on as quickly as telegraphic correspondence, here and with Europe, will allow; but we do not expect that Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. will be prepared to furnish a list of their associates for the next forty-eight hours. No such list has yet been furnished to any one, and it will appear in this column as soon as practicable. Inquiries come in freely from Bank in the country, and the indications point to a free conversion into the new Fives from this source. Beyond this, and the general assurance that the arrangements of the Loan Agents are in a fair way of progress, there is nothing to add to what we have already written. We trust that none of our readers, of average intelligence and candor, was misled by the misprint in this paragraph this morning. We wrote with reference to foreign critics who were *not* too well acquainted with our resources, &c. The types made us speak of them as critics who knew us "*but* too well;" a complete perversion of the sense.

Our market for Government Bonds has been generally firm throughout the day, with a moderate business. The Gold Sixes of 1881 have sold up to 117¼, the new Five-Twenties of 1865 to 112⅜, and the 1868s to 114⅛. Currency Sixes are quiet at 115 sales, and quotation 114⅞@115. The rest of the list is substantially steady.

Gold was again artificially scarce today, and loans were renewed and fresh ones made at a charge to the borrower of nearly and quite ⅛ of 1 ₱ cent. The sales were alternately at 112⅜@112⅜, until noon, when 112⅜ was bid, and 112⅜ frequently paid, until the market closed; the last Street quotation being 112½ asked, 112 7-16 bid. As may be supposed, the *lock-up* of Gold was continued; and it threatens to continue on Monday, the consideration of 1-16 ₱ cent. for use that day being bid this Afternoon. The movement at the Clearing-house, though large, was some seventeen millions smaller than that of yesterday.

Foreign Exchange was doubly blocked, by the early closing of the steamer mails, and by the high cost of Gold for use. The nominal rates asked by prime drawers of Sterling were 109⅝ for 60-day bills and 110 for short sight: but it would require a concession to effect sales. Bills drawn against shipment of bonds can be had at 109⅜, less the usual small brokerage. Prime bills continue to be pressed on the market at second hand, by borrowers who take this method to provide themselves with Gold for a definite time. The last quotation for bills offered under these circumstances is 109⅜, asked for prime sixty-day drafts.

The money market worked quite easily all day at not over 3 ₱ cent. for call loans to the brokers.

An unusually dull day for stocks closes this week. The movement in Pacific Mail was the only affair of positive interest, and resulted in carrying up the price fully one ₱ cent. The opening sales, at 49, were just above last night's figures, and in the course of the Forenoon 49¾ was established; followed, later, by an advance to 50. Union Pacific, which rumor connects with the Pacific Mail speculation, opened at 32⅜, and closed at the same, having sold no higher, and only a quarter lower, with a very moderate list of transactions. To call the rest of the day's speculative dull and lifeless, is to do what we can toward expressing the stagnation that prevailed. Western Union opened at 60⅝, North-western at 69⅛, and Ohios at 46½; and all declined about an eighth to a quarter ₱ cent. Wabash suffered most; first sales were at 63⅛, and it subsequently drooped to 63.

Indisposition to undertake new business, and a general holiday temper that prevailed, appeared to be the causes of the inertness of the market. Money certainly was not against it, and the Bank Statement had no perceptible effect.

The Banks lose, on the afternoon's statement, $1,002,704 in Specie, and $1,502,093 in Legal Tenders; the Loans are increased $1,630,136, and thus prevent the Deposits from showing a greater loss than $1,147,147. For the first time for many months, the Circulation shows an Increase, though only to the small amount of $48,786.

State Bonds were dull; about ½ ₱ cent. easier on Tennessees, steady on Missouris, barely steady on North Carolina old issue, while firm for the new and Special Tax classes, and a shade stronger in South Carolina new bonds of January and July. The business in Railroad bonds was an improvement in amount over recent lists, and prices for these securities are well supported, as is also the case with the investment shares.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG 12.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	113⅝	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅞	113⅞
American Gold	112⅜	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅛	98⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	94⅞	94⅞
Reading	114⅞	115
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅝	108⅝
North-west Common	69⅛	69⅛
North-west Preferred	92⅛	91⅝
Pacific Mail	48⅞	49⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	80½
St. Paul Common	61⅛	60⅞
Lake Shore	109⅝	109⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	46	46
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	63
Western Telegraph	60⅞	60⅝
Erie	30⅛	30⅛
Union Pacific	32⅜	32⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12.

Gold receipts	$906,490 18
Gold payments	913,632 29
Gold balance	61,814,549 35
Currency receipts	903,278 63
Currency payments	738,933 14
Currency balance	6,975,656 07
Customs	584,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	848,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....	117¼	5-20 coup., '67....	113⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....	117¼	5-20 coup., '68....	114
5-20 coup., '62....	114⅛	10-40 reg....	109⅜
5-20 coup., '64....	113⅞	10-40 coup....	113⅜
5-20 coup., '65....	114⅛	6s currency....	114⅞
5-20 coup., '65, n. 1....	112⅜		

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old....	75	Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	64½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	75½	Ohio 6s, '75....	103
Va. 6s, new bonds..	72	Ohio 6s, '81....	104
Va. 6s, reg., old....	55	Ohio 6s, '86....	105
Va. 6s, Deferred Bds.	30	Ill. Canal Bonds, '70..	110
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds....	98	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77....	100
N. Car. 6s, old....	45	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79....	100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66.	34	Ill. War Loan....	100
N. Car. New Bonds..	27	Ind. 6s, War Loan....	100
N. Car. Special Tax..	19½	Ind. 5s....	100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July..	58	Michigan 6s, '73....	101
S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct...	60	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..	108⅜
Missouri 6s....	95¾	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n..	108⅜
La. 6s, Levee Bonds..	65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	107⅞
La. 7s, Penitentiary..	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	107⅞
California 7s....	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	107⅞
Connecticut 6s....	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	107⅞
Rhode Island 6s....	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	107⅞
Alabama 5s....	67	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '78.	108
Ala. 8s, Ala.& Chat.R.	87	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	101
Ark. 6s, Funded....	54	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.	101
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.iss.	55	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....	93	Han. & Nap. 1st....	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....	91	Gt. West. 1st, '88....	93⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..	90	Gt. West. 1st, '93....	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.	90	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90....	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st....	85¾
Erie 1st ext....	102	Gal. & Chi. ext....	100
Erie 1st end....	95	Gal. & Chi 2d....	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79....	98	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	103
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83....	95	Morris & Essex 1st....	104
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80...	89½	Morris & Essex 2d....	[illegible]
Buff.,N.Y.& E.1st., '77.	93	Clev. & Tol. S. F....	101½
Long Dock Bds....	90½	N. J. Cen. 2d....	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85.	104	N. J. Cen. new bds...	100⅜
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.	105
Harlem 1st 7s....	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.	100
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s.	93	P., F.W.&C. 3d ₱c. eq. bs.	104
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds..	94½	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	92
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..	120⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d....	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st.	110⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th....	83
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d....	98⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F....	100
M. S. & N.I. S. F. 7₱c.	103	Chi. & Alt. 1st....	103
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Chi. & Alt. Inc....	94
Cen. Pac. Bds....	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st....	100¼
U. Pac. 1st Bds....	88	Ohio & Miss. Cons....	93
U. Pac. L. G. 7s....	88	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st..	93
U. Pac. Inc. 10s....	86½	Peninsula Bds....	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75....	106	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....	105
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st 8s..	94½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	95
Alt. & T. H. 1st....	99⅝	Mil. & St. P. 1st....	93¾
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf....	86	Mil.&St.P. I.&M.div.	80
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc...	77	Mil. & St. P. 2d....	89
Chi. & N. W. S. F....	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st....	96
Chi. & N.W. Int. Bds.	94	Chi. & Mil. 1st....	92½
Chi. & N.W. Con. Bds.	91	Joliet & Chi. 1st....	106
Chi. & N.W. Ext. Bds.	89	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st..	88⅜
Chi. & N. W. 1st....	95	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d...	67½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..	103	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83½
Del., Lack & W. 1st..	102	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	86
Del., Lack. & W. 2d..	99	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d....	78
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext...	95	N. Y. — N. H. 6s....	108
Tol. & W. 1st St.L.div.	85¾	Bost., H. & E. guar..	22
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	83½	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	83½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York....	134½	Marine....	165
Manhattan....	140	Commonwealth....	95
Mechanics'....	132	Park....	157
Union....	135	Manuf's & Merchants.	101
America....	147	N. Y. National Ex....	100
City....	230	Central National....	106¼
Phenix....	105	Second National....	180
Tradesmen's....	152	Fourth National....	114
Mechanics'& Traders'.	108	Ninth National....	116
Gallatin National....	125	Gold Exchange....	79
Merchants' Exchange.	99½	Bank's & Brok's Ass.	90
Leather Manufs....	187	Del. & Hud. Canal....	118
Seventh Ward....	106	Maryland Coal Co....	30¼
Commerce....	125	Spring Mount'n Coal.	71
Mechanics' Bk. Ass..	116	Canton Co., Balt....	78½
Mercantile....	127	Cons. Coal of Md....	38¼
American Exchange.	116	West. Un. Telegraph.	60⅝
Bk. of the Republic..	113	Quicksilver M. Co....	11½
Bk. of N. America....	105	Quicks'r M. Co. Pref..	19
Hanover....	105½	Mar. Min. Co....	3¼
Metropolitan....	128½	Mar. Min. Co. Pref....	5½
East River....	117	Adams Express....	84⅜
Market....	129	Wells-Fargo Express.	45½
Nassau....	108	W. F. Ex. Scrip....	2¼
Corn Exchange....	124	Am. M. Un. Express.	57¼
Continental....	99	Pac. Mail S. Co....	49

The specie shipments of the week amount to $727,500, and are classified in the following manner: American Gold Coin, $68,246; Gold Bars, $193,300; Foreign Silver Coin, $140,440; Silver Bars, 301,176; American Silver Coin, $24,343, and were shipped as follows:

Aug. 8—Steamer Holsatia, Paris—	
Gold Bars	$43,300 00
Aug. 8—Steamer Holsatia, London—	
Gold Bars	50,000 00
American Gold	5,000 00
Foreign Silver	131,590 00
Aug. 8.—Steamer Wisconsin, London—	
American Gold	15,000 00
Aug. 9—Steamer Parthia, Liverpool—	
Silver Bars	97,056 82
Aug. 9—Bark Magdalena, Cuidad Bolivar—	
American Silver	2,000 00
Aug. 9—Steamer Tybee, Porto Plata—	
American Silver	15,019 30
American Gold	740 00
Aug. 11—Brig Wiley Smith, Cape Hayti—	
American Silver	7,324 25
Aug. 12—Steamer Hermann, Bremen—	
Foreign Silver	2,850 00
Aug. 12—Steamer Hermann, Southampton—	
Gold Bars	100,000 00
Silver Bars	35,325 98
Aug. 12—Steamer City of Brussels, Liverpool—	
Silver Bars	168,794 16
American Gold	25,000 00
Aug. 12—Steamer Ville de Paris, Havre—	
Gold Bars	2,700 00
Silver Bars	19,800 00
Total for the week	$727,500 60

The Union Pacific Railroad Company. Land Department, make the following exhibit of its sales:

June and July, 1871—Acres, 50,947 61-100, for..	$197,805 96
Average per acre	3 88
Land-grant bonds canceled	49,000 00
Total sales to July 31, 1871:	
Acres, 418,403 62-100, for	1,819,819 16
Average per acre	4 35

Land belonging to the Company remaining unsold, acres, 11,661,596 38-100.

LAND-GRANT BONDS.

Total amount issued		$10,400,000 00
Less bonds canceled by Land Department	$824,000	
Bought by trustees	150,000—	974,000 00
Leaving bonds outstanding		$9,426,000 00

LAND NOTES ON HAND.

July 31—Principal (interest not included). $833,429 86

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for first week in August were $88,567, being a decrease of $52,687, compared with same week last year. The earnings from 1st January, for seven months and one week, were $3,498,289—a loss this year so far of $365,600.

The week's imports of general Merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,650,676.

Of the Cotton movement thus far in the season, Messrs. EASTON & Co. supply the following statistics:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts. Bales.	Stock. Bales.	Exports to Great Britain. Bales.	Exports to Continent. Bales.
New-Orleans	3,214	37,249	2,412	....
Mobile	553	4,949	838	....
Galveston	1,727	11,732	....	....
Savannah	714	5,838	....	....
Charleston	893	3,253	....	....
New-York	1,708	53,937	1,151	....
Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore	987	32,917	106	....
Total this week	9,796	149,875	4,507	....
Previously reported	3,954,754	....	2,342,339	780,844
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,964,550	149,875	2,346,846	780,844
Same time last year	2,837,232	96,220	1,499,610	688,938

STOCK IN THE INTERIOR TOWNS, AUG. 11.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	4,385	2,715
Columbus, Ga	1,700	2,040
Macon, Ga	1,335	3,377
Selma, Ala	812	1,530
Montgomery, Ala	1,825	2,530
Memphis, Tenn	4,199	4,609
Nashville, Tenn	480	3,326
Total	14,736	20,127

DISTRIBUTION OF RECEIPTS.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Stock since Aug. 31	75,949	10,911
Received since	3,964,550	2,837,232
Total	4,040,499	2,848,143
Exported	3,127,690	2,183,548
Present stock	149,875	96,220
Balance to spinners	762,934	563,375

STATISTICAL POSITION.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	843,000	568,720	250,000
Afloat from India	384,000	397,000	350,000
Afloat from America	5,200	33,000	19,000
Stock in London	83,340	26,000	43,330
Afloat for London	75,000	41,000	60,000
Stock in Havre	89,540	148,150	53,070
Afloat for Havre	88,810	60,407	120,379
Stock in Bremen	47,470	20,977	9,592
Afloat for Bremen	38,575	....	4,701
Stock in United States ports	149,875	96,220	26,380
Stock in the interior towns	14,736	20,127	1,298
Total	1,866,346	1,411,601	1,184,750
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	254,745	....
Excess compared with 1869	....	....	481,596
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	145,000	50,000	127,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9 1-16d.	9d.	13⅜d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	19⅞c.	20c.	34c.
Price of Gold	112⅜	118⅜	134⅝

Messrs. EASTON & Co., Cotton Brokers, have dissolved their co-partnership by mutual consent. Mr. CHARLES A. EASTON succeeds the old firm at No. 141 Pearl-street.

The *Mark Lane Express* of July 31 says:

"Again we have to note a very catching and unfavorable week for the completion of the hay harvest, much having been left in the fields, with no suitable day for carting till Thursday, though the grass everywhere looks green, with the prospect of a good autumnal feed for cattle. The Wheat crop, too, has not got on well. Upon examination, some of the ears are very defective in many places, there having been but little opportunity for the plants to bloom well. Come what may, therefore, we scarcely look for an average yield, and that by no means of first quality; while, should the rain continue through Autumn as the drought and cold did through Spring, large importations will be needed. Foreign advices, too, have a chequered aspect. The Rye has been cut in France, but if now exposed, the quality must suffer. The crops are reaching maturity in Hungary, but at present do not promise more than an ordinary result for Wheat, and in Russia accounts vary much; and, though the balance seems favorable, it may yet be on the other side. Only a few days since a decline seemed the order of the day in Paris; but the Flour trade has had a sudden start there of 2s. 6d. per sack, with millers out of stock; and Marseilles, with good supplies, has risen about 1s. 6d. per qr., while our own rates have lately been hardening under adverse skies. Notwithstanding very liberal foreign imports, our present lateness and nearly exhausted stocks in farmers' hands show them to be wanted. The plenty now at Dantzic and Odessa consists almost entirely of the low bad-conditioned and inferior qualities but little suited to the British market. Complaints greatly increase as to the potato disease, and growers are hurrying them to market from a fear that they will not keep. This forces the crop off at low rates, and helps to check any heavy advance in Wheat. In America they do not seem to expect over an average yield, and to this country we must look for our best qualities of red, and to California and Australia for white. The prices there have been lately giving way in consequence of our dull markets, as well as the decline in France; but New-York, always highly susceptible, will very probably raise her rates through more favorable advices here. The arrivals off the coast since the 21st of July were 41 cargoes, of which 21 cargoes were Wheat, 7 Maize, 7 Barley, 2 Rye, 3 Beans, and 1 Millet. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 20 cargoes in all, viz.: Berdiansk, 48s. 9d. to 49s. 6d.; Ghirka, 45s. 6d. to 49s. 6d.; hard, 45s.; Wallachian, 40s. to 41s. 6d.; Danubian, 41s. to 46s. 3d.; No. 1 Spring, 52s. to 53s. 6d.; Canadian White 56s.; Californian, 56s. to 57s.; also, 10,000 quarters No. 1 Spring, 47s. 6d. to 50s.; Maize, 11 do. at 29s. to 32s.; Rye, 1 do., out of condition, 21s. 6d.; Barley, 1 do., large, 25s.; Beans, 2 do., 32s. to 32s. 3d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 30,419 quarters at 58s. 10d., against 4,672 quarters at 49s. 9d., in 1870. The London averages were 58s. 6d. on 1,085 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 22d July were 995,119 cwts. Wheat and 70,759 cwts. Flour."

Messrs. R. W. RONALD & SONS., of Liverpool, in their monthly Wool report, of July 28, say:

"Our fourth series of auctions for this year commenced on the 18th inst. East India wools were, as usual, brought forward during the first week and closed on the 22d inst., and miscellaneous wools, though originally fixed for the 25th and 26th inst., were continued to and closed on Thursday, the 27th inst. Of East India wools the total quantity catalogued was 13,097 bales, but these comprised 583 bales not landed in time, and the actual withdrawals were 747 bales, chiefly consisting of parcels in second hands. The attendance of the home trade was quite an average, but the usual number of continental buyers were wanting. Competition opened very briskly, and at the first sitting prices ruled on the average quite up to the closing rates of last May auctions. This feeling was fully maintained on the two succeeding days, but on the last days a certain weakening tendency was to be observed in the case of middle soft stapled white wools and low wasty yellows, the preponderance of which latter was singularly large at the close. The result may be regarded as satisfactory, and fairly justified by the course of the English wool market, which always exercises its influence on East India wools. On fine qualities of whites and yellows the rise obtained at the May auctions has been fully maintained; clean middle whites, with some staple, opened firmly, but were not so eagerly competed for toward the close; medium white and yellow wools were in good request throughout, and, though clean greys sold well, the wasty descriptions went irregularly. The next East India auctions will commence on the 19th September, and prospects are good, as the home trade, being exceptionally sound, will not likely be disturbed, unless the harvest proves less favorable than at present is confidently looked forward to. The active demand for all classes of miscellaneous foreign wools which we have noticed since the commencement of this year has continued unabated, and though the large arrivals, attracted by the remunerative prices current here, are now beginning to justify rather more caution on the part of consumers, stocks have scarcely as yet accumulated to any extent. The universal scarcity of useful low wools has been equally felt in the United States as in Europe, and the demand from that quarter has in no small measure contributed to stimulate the advancing tendency of prices." The London Wool market for July 21, has continued to be characterized by firmness; a good business has been passing, particularly in choice wethers, and full prices have been realized.

CURRENT PRICES OF ENGLISH WOOL.

Fleeces.	
Southdown hogs, ₱ lb	1s. 5½d. @1s. 6d.
Half-bred hogs, ₱ lb	1s. 5½d. @1s. 6d.
Kent fleeces, ₱ lb	1s. 5½d. @1s. 6½d.
Southdown ewes and wethers, ₱ lb	1s. 5d. @1s. 5½d.
Leicester ewes and wethers, ₱ lb	1s. 5d. @1s. 6d.
Sorts.	
Clothing, picklock, ₱ lb	1s. 5d. @1s. 6d.
Prime, ₱ lb	1s. 3d. @1s. 3½d.
Choice, ₱ lb	1s. 2d. @1s. 2½d.
Super, ₱ lb	1s. 1d. @1s. 1½d.
Combing, wether mat, ₱ lb	1s. 6½d. @1s. 7½d.
Picklock, ₱ lb	1s. 4d. @1s. 4½d.
Common, ₱ lb	1s. 1½d. @1s. 2½d.
Hog matching, ₱ lb	1s. 7½d. @1s. 8½d.
Picklock matching, ₱ lb	1s. 4½d. @1s. 5½d.
Super matching, ₱ lb	1s. 1½d. @1s. 2½d.

The Cotton Movement.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of Cotton for the week ending this evening, Aug. 11. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 9,454 bales, against 10,472 bales last week, 10,900 bales the previous week, and 10,661 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since Sept. 1, 1870, 3,988,224 bales against 2,889,079 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since Sept. 1, this year, of 1,099,145 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Received this week at—	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
New-Orleans	3,214	895
Mobile	553	340
Charleston	774	1,047
Savannah	721	1,016
Texas	1,674	176
Tennessee, &c.	1,705	1,131
Florida	1	33
North Carolina	127	241
Virginia	685	638
Total receipts	9,454	5,517
Increase this year	3,937	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 4,727 bales, of which 4,727 were to Great Britain, none to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up this evening, are now 137,095 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending Aug. 11	Exp. to Great Britain.	Total this week.	Same week, '70.	Stock. 1871.
New-Orleans	2,412	2,412	1,535	37,249
Mobile	838	838	4,238	4,949
Charleston	....	....	210	3,138
Savannah	....	....	....	4,353
Texas	....	....	1,023	17,045
New-York	1,371	1,371	2,103	59,331
Other ports	106	106	....	11,000
Total	4,727	4,727	9,109	137,095
Tot. since Sept. 1	2,332,301	3,114,106	2,160,733	

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 4,382 bales, while the stocks to-night are 42,393 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table, showing the movement of Cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Aug. 4, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:

Ports.	Receipts since Sept. 1. 1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.	Exported since Sept. 1. To Great Britain. Bales.	Total. Bales.	Stock. Bales.
N. Orleans	1,434,770	1,138,537	804,834	1,278,286	41,275
Mobile	398,843	302,777	243,437	285,641	7,941
Charleston	346,680	241,323	135,144	175,650	3,331
Savannah	725,949	478,420	350,556	463,491	6,454
Texas	307,138	244,118	177,365	211,371	16,910
New-York	248,321	133,320	585,825	647,227	64,764
Florida	12,038	22,596	....	....	....
N. Carolina	91,666	57,304	70	70	892
Virginia	339,167	200,129	5,310	5,310	783
Other ports	73,618	65,023	25,043	42,238	10,000
Total this year	3,978,770	....	2,327,634	3,109,379	152,350
Total last year	....	2,883,562	1,454,992	2,151,624	107,785

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Lucas H. McChesney, one of the charter members of the Albany Burgesses Corps, died recently after a lingering illness. From the organization of the corps, in 1833, up to the commencement of his illness he manifested the deepest interest in the prosperity of the company, and although he had performed no active duty for several years, he was seldom absent from the armory when a parade was ordered. When the corps was making preparations to visit Washington to participate in the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President Buchanan, the deceased was one of the most earnest workers in the company. As he was a good soldier in every respect, he devoted much time to perfecting the men in drill. Being greatly beloved by all the members, his instructions were attentively regarded, and the result was that the company received the highest commendations for their proficiency in drill.

The excursion battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment, consisting of Companies A and H, had a very pleasant time of it at New-Haven on Wednesday. The details of the reception and hospitalities tendered the command by the local military and citizens appeared in Thursday's issue of the TIMES. When the boys arrived home Adjt. Harding sent the following dispatch to Adjt. Baker of the Grays:

"The 'two twos' arrived safely home this morning, and made a fine parade up Broadway. The boys were very quiet on their return trip and had a good sleep. They are loud and sincere in praise and appreciation of the handsome reception accorded them by the people of New-Haven, and declare that they will not rest satisfied until they have had their 'revenge' upon the Grays and Blues. I hope a result of the generous welcome which we experienced at your hands yesterday will be a lasting bond of brotherhood between the organizations. Let me hear from you at your leisure, and see you when you come to the City."

The Troy *Times* says: "Some time since, when it was first proposed by the citizens of Bennington to celebrate, on the 16th inst., the battle of that name, which was fought in Rensselaer County, they began to invite distinguished gentlemen from abroad to be present on the occasion and impart to it an éclat which it would not possess if these accessories of a great day were left out. Many of the leading Generals of the late war were invited, and among others Col. James Fisk was included in the list. The Colonel used to visit Bennington frequently as a traveling peddler, and he was asked to honor it accordingly. The severe wrench that the Colonel's ankle received in scaling the fence on the day of the New-York riot threatened to deprive our Vermont friends of the pleasure of his company, and, at one time, we understand, he decided to decline the invitation." A correspondence has ensued since then between Col. Steenberg, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, and the redoubtable Fisk, the upshot being that the latter has accepted the invitation for himself and staff. We hear of special cars and other grand preparations for the progress of his highness, though it is doubtful whether any of the Generals invited will consider themselves honored by Fisk's companionship.

The Gray Reserves, of Philadelphia, the crack military organization of that city, will visit Cape May about the 15th. There will be parades, competitive drills, a ball, and a banquet.

There was a trial of breech-loading rifles in New-Haven, on Thursday, in presence of Gov. Jewell and members of his staff, and several military officers, with a view to a decision concerning the best arm for equipping the newly-organized State militia. New arms will soon be purchased by the State, and a practical test of the different rifles offered was deemed advisable. The trial took place at Miller's Gardens, and the result was quite a triumph for Sharp's rifle, the well-known Hartford gun, which has had high reputation for many years.

The excursion of the Second Connecticut Artillery, to their old camping-grounds and battle-fields of the war, promises to be an exceedingly pleasant one. Several gentlemen from Litchfield County, who were not members of the regiment, will embrace the opportunity offered to visit Richmond, Petersburg, and the forts and battle-fields in that vicinity, at the small expense which this excursion involves.

A meeting of the commissioned officers of the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, (late the Eighth,) was held in Bridgeport Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of prescribing a uniform for the regiment under the new law. The uniform will consist of dark blue dress-coat, with gold and blue trimmings; sky-blue pants; dark blue English regulation cap, with suitable trimmings.

Lieut.-Col. D. S. Benton, of the Tenth Regiment, has been elected Colonel by a decided vote, he receiving fifteen out of twenty-four.

The First Brigade of Maine Militia had an encampment last week, at North Weymouth. The encampment appears to have been quite successful, though an extraordinary event occurred on Wednesday, when Private James Neville, Company E, Ninth Regiment, was drummed out of the service for gross intoxication and an assault upon a non-commissioned officer. On Thursday afternoon, General, the division commander, reviewed the brigade, the different organizations presenting a fine appearance.

The field and line officers of the Second Connecticut Regiment will meet at South Norwalk, on Monday, the 21st inst., to nominate a Colonel to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Col. Crauford. It is uncertain whether there will be an encampment of the regiment this Fall, but one will be had if possible.

The military of Oswego and Syracuse seem to be endeavoring to make mutual enjoyment. That is just as it should be. Three companies of the Forth-eighth (Oswego) Regiment will now go to Syracuse Aug. 14.

The arrangements for the annual picnic of the gallant old One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, New-York Volunteers, on the 28th inst., are about completed, and the Committee confidently expect the finest gathering that the regiment has yet had.

Sergt.-Major Norman, of the Seventy-first Regiment, will probably succeed Mr. Francis as Adjutant.

Great and successful efforts are being made in the Fifth Regiment to secure a handsome fund for the family of Sergt. Elsasser, who died of injuries sustained by the *Westfield* explosion.

Lieut.-Col. R. Smith has been elected Colonel of the Second Connecticut Regiment.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment (Highlanders) having received orders to parade on the 15th inst., to participate in the Scott Centenary Celebration, and to take part in laying the foundation-stone of the monument to Sir Walter Scott, at the Central Park, the officers and members are notified to attend, fully armed and equipped, (fatigue uniform and white gloves,) on the above date. Roll-call at 1 o'clock. Line will be formed at 1½ o'clock precisely. A special drill of the regiment who intend to parade will take place at the armory to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gen. French, now visiting the posts on the Oregon coast, while inspecting the battery at Cape Disappointment, ordered the artillerists to practice firing shells with the fifteen-inch columbiad. The report of the gun at the first fire was the cause of the breaking of several of the costly lenses used to refract the light at the light-house, and the injuring of things so much that an engineer had to be sent for to San Francisco to have matters repaired.

An Albany troop, under the command of Major George Schwarzmann, will visit this City to-morrow, and a committee, of which Col. Budke is Chairman, has been formed for the reception of the visitors. Arrangements have been made for a military festival, which will come off at the Bellevue Garden, at the foot of Eightieth-street. Many officers and members of the First and Second Divisions of the National Guard, State of New-York, will participate in the affair.

A "tired" member of the Twenty-second New-York fell from a fourth-story window in the New-Haven Foot Guards Armory on Wednesday, struck on an awning and rolled to the ground without injury.

More About the "Good War Record" of Mr. Hendricks.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal* has been engaged for some time in a fruitless search for Mr. HENDRICKS' "excellent war record," recently claimed to belong to him. Even its long-proferred offer of $1,000 for a speech in which he advocated during the war the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms, has not yet been taken by his friends or enemies. But the *Journal* has learned something of Mr. HENDRICKS' public performances during the war, that may be of interest to his political friends. We quote:

In June, 1863, a large number of Union soldiers were in Indianapolis, and among them were exchanged prisoners who had just been sent within our lines. A State Democratic mass-meeting was held in the State House yard. Mr. JOSEPH E. MCDONALD, whose rebel proclivities, if he had any, were of the milder sort, was suffered to speak his mind freely, and even VOORHEES, the King of Blatherskites, was suffered to talk without molestation. But when HENDRICKS began to speak, the soldiers, instinctively recognizing in him a most dangerous and malignant foe to the Union cause, made a rush for the stand, while cries of "down with him," "kill the traitor," were uttered by a good many of the boys in blue. An officer rushed between the advancing soldiers and the platform where Mr. HENDRICKS was, and commanded them to halt, and told them they would be shot down if they did not desist. They answered that they might as well be killed fighting rebels in Indiana as in the South, and in response to an inquiry as to what Mr. HENDRICKS had done to provoke them, they replied: "He has said too much—he has said too much." The disturbance was quelled at length, and Mr. HENDRICKS left the ground under the friendly escort of a prominent Republican, and reached his room in safety. Another incident: The day after the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN a mass-meeting was held in the State House Square. By invitation of Gov. MORTON, Mr. MCDONALD and Mr. HENDRICKS were upon the platform. Mr. MCDONALD was allowed to speak, but when Mr. HENDRICKS arose there was a general cry of "down with him," and a soldier in the crowd started for the platform declaring "that man shall not speak." Gov. MORTON interceded, and, at his earnest request, Mr. HENDRICKS was permitted to say a few words. We are not defending the men who would have silenced Mr. HENDRICKS, but we allude to these incidents to show that he failed to impress the people of Indiana with the belief that he was a War Democrat.

SUSPECTED FOUL PLAY.

Probable Murder in Eighth-Avenue—A Man Found Mortally Injured, and Dies Soon Afterward—No Clue to the Identity of the Victim or the Assassin yet Discovered.

At ten minutes past 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, an unknown man was found in the middle of the sidewalk at the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, lying prone upon his face, insensible, and bleeding profusely from a wound on the back of the head. He was picked up and carried to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, which is about three blocks from the spot where he was discovered, but was dead when his bearers reached there. Capt. CAFFRY, in command of the Precinct, immediately sent Detectives BRICE and MCCONNELL out to investigate the affair, and although they succeeded in getting some details that may be of use in unraveling the mystery, they did not, for many hours, accomplish the main purpose of their mission. Up to a late hour, yesterday, notwithstanding all the exertions which had been made, the identity of the dead man and the manner in which his injuries had been received were both unknown.

So far as Capt. CAFFRY and his detectives succeeded in arriving at the facts, it seemed that murder had been done. The detectives searched the whole neighborhood in which the man was found, without discovering any one who had seen the injury inflicted, or who had ever seen the dead man in his lifetime, but they found one witness whose statements are of considerable value. It must be premised that Patrolman MULLIGAN, of the Twentieth Precinct, was on post duty in Eighth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth-street to Forty-second-street, yesterday morning, from midnight until 6 o'clock. At about twenty minutes before 1 o'clock he passed Thirty-sixth-street, going north, and saw no one anywhere in that vicinity. The only person, as yet ascertained, who has any knowledge of events transpiring upon that corner from the time the patrolman passed up, until the body was found, is JAMES RYDER of No. 321 West Forty-third-street. This gentleman, who was out for a walk, passed Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue about ten minutes after 1 o'clock. At that time two men were there standing about twenty feet apart, to whom he paid no further attention than to notice that both were apparently under the influence of liquor to some extent. The men appeared to have been disputing about something, and as Mr. RYDER passed he heard one say to the other, "That was meant for me; all right." He passed on, but when a few feet across Thirty-sixth-street he thought he heard the scuffling of feet on the sidewalk, and looked around, but he could then see no one whatever upon the walk. The trivial incident passed entirely from his mind, and he continued his walk. Almost instantly after RYDER passed down the avenue FREDERICK HANKE, of No. 311 West Thirty-seventh-street, left the lager-bier saloon of FIDELUS OSWALD, at No. 626 Eighth-avenue, and started for home, up the avenue. When he reached Thirty-sixth street he found the deceased lying on his face, with blood oozing from the back of his head. No one else was in sight, and HANKE, calling for OSWALD, who instantly came up, passed on, looking for an officer, and found none, until he met Patrolman GALLAGHER, at Thirty-eighth-street, to whom he told his discovery. Patrolman MULLIGAN just then approached, and being on his own post, went back with HANKE where the man lay, with whom at that time were Mr. OSWALD and a Mr. SPANGMEYER, of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue. Patrolman GALLAGHER was also called, and by these persons the injured man, who was then breathing hard, was put in a cart, and the party started for the Station-house, but on arriving there, as stated, the man was dead.

A surgeon was instantly summoned, who, after a careful examination, declared there had been a fracture of the skull, which had apparently been made by some blunt instrument, or which might possibly have been produced by a fall upon the sidewalk. A thorough inspection of the person of the deceased was then made by the Police, and it was plain at once that no robbery had been committed, as none of the pockets had been turned, and $3 06 were found in one of them. Deceased was about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high, had black hair and goatee, with a beard of short growth, upon the upper lip. The face was small but broad, the nose unusually small, the lips, the forehead low. The dress was that of a man who was, probably, a mechanic. The coat and trousers were of dark cloth, the hat one of the cheap straws sold as panamas; the shirt white and of good quality; the shoes, Congress gaiters, well worn and seemingly too large; the under-clothing of coarse texture, and the socks of a cheap kind. All of these facts having been carefully noted, the body was carried down-stairs and laid upon the stone flags of the basement. As soon as daylight came a thorough search was made of all places of public resort in the neighborhood, but no one was missing. The fact of the unknown body becoming known, it was visited by hundreds, but no one among them all could identify the dead. The Police were, therefore, completely baffled, and unable to obtain even a starting point in the investigation of an affair which might be a brutal murder, or merely an accidental death. To add to the perplexities of the Police, no one in the vicinity, except the trifling incident related by RYDER, heard any noise; no blood was found upon the sidewalk, and no stone or other instrument by which the injury might have been inflicted. RYDER cannot identify the dead man as one of the two he saw on the corner, nor can he give a description of either of them. At a late hour of the afternoon, as the body was beginning to show signs of decomposition, Capt. CAFFRY had it removed to the Morgue. The affair is still under investigation.

BASE-BALL.

Mutuals vs. Athletic, of Brooklyn.

The Mutual nine had a day's practice with the Athletics of Brooklyn, on the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday. A full game was played, which resulted in favor of the Mutuals by a score of 14 to 8. Both clubs did considerable muffin, and in fact the game might be almost called a muffin game. There was, however, some good play, especially by Messrs. DALY, MCCAFFREY, and WIGGINS of the Athletics. The Mutuals played a new second baseman—FLEET of the Flyaways—who did very well indeed at his position, but at the bat he was very weak. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	O.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Pearce, s. s.	3	2	3	2	2	Wiggins, c. f.	1	3	1	6	0
Hatfield, l. f.	4	1	1	1	1	Proctor, 3d b.	1	3	2	3	3
Higham, c.	3	2	1	8	0	Palmer, c.	3	1	1	2	0
Wolters, p.	3	2	2	2	2	Booth, s. s.	5	0	0	1	3
Start, 1st b.	2	2	2	10	0	Daly, 2d b.	3	0	0	2	6
Fleet, 2d b.	5	0	0	1	3	Bennett, r. f.	4	0	0	1	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	2	2	3	1	2	McCaffrey, 1 b.	3	0	0	12	0
Patterson, r. f.	1	2	2	2	0	Hartman, l. f.	3	0	0	0	0
Mills, c. f.	4	1	1	0	0	Cassidy, p.	2	1	2	0	0
Total	27	14	15	27	10	Total	27	8	6	27	12

RUNS SCORED.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	1	0	1	4	0	3	2	3	0	—14
Athletic	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	—8

Runs Earned—Mutual, 3; Athletic, 0.
Total Bases Earned—Mutual, 22; Athletic, 6.
First Base on Errors—Mutual, 5; Athletic, 4.
Umpire—Mr. REMSEN, Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.

Prisoners Before Recorder Hackett.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, EDWARD FARRELL was charged with committing an indecent assault on Mrs. SARAH KELLY, a young woman, while returning from a picnic at Lion Park. The jury were unable to agree on a verdict, and were locked up for the night.

MARGARET DOLAN, nearly seventy years old, was charged with a violent assault upon a neighbor named MARGARET MURPHY, whom she struck on the head with a hatchet. The complainant not appearing, the prisoner was discharged.

JAS. MCGOVERN, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was found guilty and sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment in State Prison.

Application was made to reduce the bail in the case of JOHN WOLF, charged with inveigling a young girl into a house of ill-fame in Houston-street, from $2,500 to $1,500. The application was granted.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

Union and Confederate Soldiers Dining Together.

Two gentlemen, now residing in Petersburg, Va., and warm personal friends, served during the war, one in the Union army, and the other with the Confederates. They were dining together at a restaurant in that city the other day and a friend of the former coming in was invited by him to take a seat at the same table. He was, of course, introduced to the Confederate. The result, the Petersburg *Progress* tells thus:

The last comer, who resides in a neighboring county, upon being introduced to the ExConfederate, inquired if he was not the person whom he assisted off the battle-field at Drury's Bluff in 1864. After a brief conversation the Confederate replied that he was, whereupon a conversation occurred about the battle, in which it was discovered that the Union officer was in command of the forces in the battle whose fire had wounded the Confederate. The Ex-Union officer has been living in this city ever since the close of the war, and has been on very friendly terms with the Confederate for some months past. Strange is it, indeed, that seven years after a battle, by mere accident, a wounded Confederate should find out that an ex-Union officer and a friend was the one who commanded the charge in which he was wounded, and that this knowledge should arise from a conversation with a Southern man who had aided in removing him off the battle-field when wounded, taking place at a dinner-table, where the Southern man who had aided the Confederate was the guest of the ex-Union officer.

THE AZTEC'S CALENDAR STONE.

A Model of It Sent to the Indiana State Library by Minister Nelson.

The American Minister to Mexico has forwarded to Gov. BAKER, of Indiana, a valuable and curious contribution to the State Library, in the shape of a model of the calendar stone of the Aztecs, the discovery of which shows how accurately those ancient people of Mexico measured the lapse of time.

Mr. NELSON accompanies the gift with an interesting letter, which is published in the Indianapolis *Journal*. We quote the material portions of it:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, July 21, 1871.

His Excellency, Conrad Baker, Governor of Indiana:

MY DEAR SIR: By the steamer which will leave Vera Cruz on the 24th inst., I will send to your address an admirable model of the celebrated calendar-stone, one of the few relics now remaining of the Aztec civilization.

This calendar, which is one of the most familiar objects to the eyes of travelers in the City of Mexico, from its conspicuous position in the exterior wall of the cathedral, underneath the right or south-west tower, remained buried from the time of the conquest until its accidental discovery toward the end of the last century.

In the year 1790, the Viceroy REVILLE GIGEDO ordered the principal square of Mexico to be newly paved, and in the process of performing this work two of the most interesting monuments of Aztec antiquity were discovered. The first is a colossal statue of the war god, Huitzilopochli, said to be the same that was worshipped on the summit of the principal temple or Teocalli, of Mexico, at the time of its destruction by CORTEZ. By a singular coincidence it was found on the 13th of October, 1790—the twenty-ninth anniversary of the taking of the City of Mexico. It was taken to the court-yard of the university, adjoining the National Palace to the south, where it has ever since remained, being placed side by side with the immense sacrificial stone.

The calendar stone was discovered on the 17th of December of the same year, (1790) not far from the centre of the principal square, and directly in front of the entrance to the palace. It was lying flat, with its sculptured face downward, and the upper part only eighteen inches from the level of the ground. By order of the Viceroy, and at the request of the authorities of the Cathedral, it was delivered to them, on condition of being placed in some position easily and constantly accessible to the public. This was complied with as above mentioned, by its being built into a sort of buttress projecting from one of the angles of the cathedral.

The interpretation of the hieroglyphics upon this stone, representing the Aztec division of time, is a work which has engaged the attention of several learned writers, both Mexicans and foreigners. DON ANTONIO LEON DE GAMA, soon after the discovery of the two stones above-mentioned, published a volume upon the subject, which, though severely criticised by Father ALZARTE, another well-known antiquarian of that time, has been generally accepted as the best source of information. The eminent American ethnologist, ALBERT GALLATIN, also gave a satisfactory description and interpretation, which is to be found in volume one of the *Transactions of the American Ethnological Society.*

The material of the calendar stone is an exceedingly hard stone of basalt, found only at a great distance from the City of Mexico. It is 11 feet and 8 inches in diameter, and about 2 feet 6 inches in thickness.

The Aztec civil year consisted of eighteen months of twenty days each, to which were added five complementary days, that were not considered as belonging to any month, and were regarded as unlucky by the Aztecs. At the expiration of each cycle of fifty-two years, twelve days and a half were interpolated to compensate for the six hours annually lost.

The conclusion of each cycle was a memorable event in Aztec annals. The perpetual fires in the temples and all the fires in private dwellings were extinguished; they destroyed much property, and literally "clothed themselves in sack-cloth and ashes." At midnight of the first day of the new cycle, imposing religious ceremonies were celebrated by the people in mass, including the sacrifice of human victims, and the lighting of a new fire by friction from a wooden shield placed on the breast of a victim. This fire was then communicated to torches borne by thousands of runners, who conveyed it to the remotest settlements of the Aztec Empire. Mr. BEAUTY MAYER furnishes, in his work on Mexico, a description of the hieroglyphical figures engraved upon the "Calendar Stone."

Mr. GALLATIN draws from the detailed examination of all these hieroglyphics the following conclusion: "We find, therefore, delineated on this stone, all the dates of the principal positions of the sun, and it thus appears that the Aztecs had ascertained with considerable precision the respective days of the two passages of the sun by the zenith of Mexico, of the two equinoxes, and of the Summer and Winter solstices. They had, therefore, six different means of ascertaining and verifying the length of the solar year, by counting the number of days elapsed till the sun returned to each of these six points; the two solstices, the two equinoxes, and the two passages by the zenith."

The plaster cast of the calendar stone, which this slight memoir is intended to accompany, was made in the present year, 1871, by a young self-taught Mexican artist, Don DIONISIA ABADIANO. Only eight or ten copies have been made from his model, which is the only correct one ever made. During the late Empire, a cast on a large scale was made for the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and one or two copies were sent abroad, but the hieroglyphics were not represented with the same accuracy as in the present model.

You will please cause it to be placed in the State Library, or in such public institution as you may think proper.

I remain, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
THOMAS H. NELSON.

Fine Arts.

A group of statuary representing a "Peccary in the Grasp of a Panther," has been on exhibition for some time at ROCKWOOD'S gallery on Broadway. It is by a young artist named KEMEYS, and is a careful study from life, as the attitudes of both animals, we think, sufficiently prove. The fear and pain of the peccary, as he writhes in the grasp of the panther, and the savage satisfaction of the latter, as he holds his victim with one paw and raises the other to strike, are well and vigorously expressed. The manner in which the figure of the larger animal is supported, is not, however, in good taste, and some other should be adopted. The group, though roughly modeled, shows power, and leads us to hope that we may see more of Mr. KEMEY'S work hereafter.

A sale of the paintings, sketches and studies of the late P. VAN SCHENDEL, will take place at Brussels on the 4th of September next. Among them are "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "Christ and the Disciples at Emmaus," and about forty other large pictures, with 100 sketches and studies. The collection is now on exhibition at No. 93 Faubourg de Cologne.

The noble painting by DUBUFFE, "The Prodigal Son," on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Gallery in Broadway, continues to attract many visitors. It may be long before we have so valuable a work of art here again.

The Opening of the Yale Medical School, &c.—Interesting Political Reminiscences.

The New-Haven *Journal & Courier* publishes an extract from a letter written by Dr. JARED P. KIRTLAND, of East Rockport, Ohio, in which he gives some reminiscences of his early life in Connecticut as follows:

EAST ROCKPORT, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1871.

* * * I was born in Wallingford, Nov. 10, 1793, and was familiar with New-Haven and its vicinity from early childhood to the close of the year 1823. The medical department of Yale College commenced operations in the Autumn of 1813-14. I was the first matriculant in that first medical class, Prof. KNIGHT acting as Dean. In 1815 I received a medical degree from that institution. SILLIMAN'S *Journal of Science and Arts* commenced in 1818; I was one of the original subscribers, have taken it regularly since, and, coming through the Post-office, not a number has been lost or delayed in its time of arrival. I am probably the only survivor of the list of its original subscribers; perhaps one other person of them still exists.

Persons, events and things, unknown to the present generation, I was familiar with and of them have clear and vivid recollections. I distinctly recollect the death of Gen. WASHINGTON, the election of THOMAS JEFFERSON to the Presidency and the duel of HAMILTON and BURR, was present at the great Democratic festival held at Wallingford, March 11, 1801, heard ABRAHAM BISHOP'S high-spiced orations, STANLEY GRISWOLD'S pacific and well-timed sermon, and the singing by a numerous and skillful choir, for the first time in public, of the song of "Jefferson and Liberty." The oration, sermon and song are now lying before me.

What a change have seventy years effected. That song for a time was a rallying item of the Jeffersonians, and was as obnoxious to the Federalists as the tune of "The Boyne Water" is to the Ribbonmen or Catholic Irish. Time has obliterated all recollections of it and its associations from the recollection of the present generation.

I was then a violent young Democrat, with about as clear views of right and wrong, truth and error, as are entertained by the so-called Democrats of the present day. I was taught that President DWIGHT, of Yale College, was one of the most corrupt and designing of men and rarely heard his name uttered uncoupled with the epithet of Pope. Some years subsequent I was thrown into his company and acquaintance, against my strenuous exertions, when I formed the opinion that he was one of the best and greatest men of that age, which opinion I still entertain.

Of the thousands collected at the exercises, March 11, 1801, in the old three-decker, (the three-storied meeting-house of that period, church of this day,) not an individual is living, so far as I know, except myself.

Pardon this intrusion, old people are loquacious. There are, however, some pleasures in old age—collossus-like, standing over two and a half generations.

Very respectfully, yours,
JARED P. KIRTLAND.

SHIPBUILDING.

A Maine View of the Matter—It is Not so Bad as Represented—How the Bill for Relief Was Defeated in Congress.

The Belfast (Me.) *Progressive Age* of last week contains a thoughtful article on the ship-building interests of that State, and the country generally, from which we take the following:

"Soon after the close of the rebellion the depressed condition of our shipping interests was laid before Congress. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter and prepare a bill for relief. They held meetings in most of the commercial cities, and heard the statements of all who chose to appear before them. There was a great deal of disagreement disclosed both as to the causes of the depression and the proper remedy. The New-York shipping merchants saw no way of getting back the carrying trade but by opposition steam-ship lines backed by large Government subsidies. In order to compete with foreign sailing-vessels, the repeal of the Navigation laws was urged in order to enable American shipping merchants to purchase foreign-built vessels. But this was resisted by the Maine ship-builders, as entirely destructive to their branch of business. The drawback on materials was also resisted by those owning shipping recently built, on the ground that ships built at a cheaper rate would compete with theirs to their disadvantage. A bill was, however, framed, believed to be the best that could be devised, and presented to Congress. President GRANT sent in a special message urging its passage in some form. Our Maine delegation did their utmost to secure favorable action. But the bill was defeated, and the discussion showed very little chance of any similar bill being passed. Strong opposition came from the leading Democrats of the New-York delegation, who it was hoped and expected would support the bill. Only three Democrats in the House favored it. Some of them voted against it because it was not a general free-trade measure; others because it did not provide for an iron steam navigation system with subsidies; others of both parties in the seaboard States thought it was useless because it did not provide for the repeal of the Navigation laws; and the Western States went against it almost in a body because they regarded it simply a bounty to a few Eastern ship-builders.

The complaint that ship-building is dull and ship yards are deserted, comes from outside the United States, as well as inside. In the Dominion, where they labor under none of our disadvantages, it is equally dull, and the Provincial papers complain as ours do here. The business is dull almost everywhere. Railroads are superceding vessels in all countries. In places where ten vessels were formerly employed, not one is now employed. In fact, the day when the wooden sailing vessel was the chief vehicle of commerce is past. Like the old stage-coach, which was once the universal vehicle of travel, but now used mostly on the back routes, its use will still be continued, but only where steam cannot be profitably employed.

This boo-hooing by Democratic papers over our deserted ship-yards is unbecoming. They are the last who should complain. They make the case much worse than it really is, and foolishly attempt to make the people believe they could set the whole matter to rights if they were in power.

How much has really been lost, and how much has Maine suffered? The number of men employed in ship-building or sailing ships is small in comparison with our other industries. If ships cannot be built to profit in the Provinces, and the business is dull there, how much are we worse off than they? But the business is not ruined. Ships are still built and put into the foreign carrying trade, and pay upon an average a fair profit to the owners. Some owners are unfortunate, as some always are. Besides, these causes have not greatly affected our domestic commerce. From this, foreign vessels are excluded. If the cost of building coastwise vessels and sailing them is higher, freights are also higher. Vessels which formerly carried coal for $1 a ton now get $2 50. We are building a considerable amount of tonnage yearly, and our ship-yards are far from being deserted. The advantages of ship-building have been much overrated. It always was a heavy, risky business. Few made money, while many made none. As to building up our towns, it has done but very little."

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LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

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Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
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The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at *a good and substantial profit*.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
Sinking Fund Bonds
OF THE
LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY........$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY........892,000
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE,
LAND DEPARTMENT,
SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until noon THURSDAY, Aug. 17, for the sale of $500,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of April, 1867.
The bids will be opened Friday, Aug. 18, and accepted bids declared.
JOHN DUFF,
M. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

$150,000 IN RAILROAD BONDS will be received in payment for valuable real estate in Brooklyn. Apply to
CHARLES W. HASSLER,
No. 7 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS
FOR THE
WATER LOAN
OF THE
CITY OF PROVIDENCE.
INTEREST
IN GOLD,
AT
FIVE OR SIX PER CENT.,
AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS
BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD
on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of, the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July inst. was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate	$63,515,713 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property	$104,080,813 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan	$5,481,662 00
Total value	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876	$500,000 00
To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,684 07.	
2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for	600,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $273,478 34.	
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000.	
3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for	300,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $90,242 31.	
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000.	
4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to	1,560,000 00
Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn........$1,000,000	
There is cash on hand........ 325,000	—1,325,000 00
Leaving the actual floating debt, say	235,000 00

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor,
AMOS W. SNOW,
NELSON W. ALDRICH,
STEPHEN WATERMAN,
WILLIAM BINNEY, } Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

FOR SALE.
New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,) First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds;
also,
New-York and Boston Railroad Company
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
at a large reduction below the subscription prices, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine-st.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.
Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.
For sale below par by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS wanted by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 49 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.
A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

OSSINING INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY—FOR 12 boys only—reopens Sept. 9. Unrivaled success. High spacious grounds; home comforts. Address PRINCIPAL, P. O. Box 152, Orange, N. J.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego, County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

VASSAR COLLEGE
Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. L. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.
For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, will reopen Sept. 12.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

$2 50 FOR TWENTY-FOUR WRITING LESSONS—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, higher Mathematics, Grammar, Spelling, $5 each. Vacation pupils specially taught. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery. All Summer.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT 25 BY 100, ON THE NORTH side of 54th-st., 300 feet east of 7th-av.; all graded off ready for building a stable. Inquire of the owner. J. C. SARES, No. 122 West 50th-st., or at No. 565 Madison-av.

$150 A YEAR FOR BOARD AND tuition at Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector. Send for a circular.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical French and English teacher, honor graduate of a foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor; City reference; highest testimonials. Address TUTOR, Station H Post-office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH stoop new and handsomely frescoed house, pine doors, west of 5th-av., 46th-st., 21x60x100; rose-wood doors, &c.; a desirable location, and at good value. Also, several three-story, well located, $18,000 to $23,000.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$23,000.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone hardwood finish house; first-class location, between 6th-av. and Broadway, in 45th-st.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND ON THE south-west corner of 55th-st. and Madison-av.; 45 feet on 55th-st. and 100 feet on Madison-av. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 122 West 50th-st., or No. 565 Madison-av.

$35,000.—NO. 105 WEST 48TH-st., four-story, new French, walnut, high-stoop, very elegant, and the cheapest first-class large house, 20x72x100, in the market. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN Harlem, all the improvements, for sale low; sixteen feet front; three stories; high stoop. BEEKMAN & BROTHER, Grocers, No. 543 2d-av., corner 30th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE AT LONG BRANCH—A large cottage on the bluff, fully furnished, in the best neighborhood, with stable; about four acres; possession at end of present season. Address Box No. 271 New-York Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE
OF CARMANSVILLE (WASHINGTON HEIGHTS) PROPERTY.
The valuable plot of lots adjoining the Jumel estate, fronting on 165th-st., between 10th-av. and Harlem River, will be sold at auction on the premises on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 6½ P. M. For particulars apply to G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st., or to the auctioneer, J. H. WILSON, No. 9 Beach-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 2 P. M., on the premises, absolute sale, at auction, of choice and valuable lots adjoining the West End Hotel property, at LONG BRANCH, N. J. These lots, lying mostly on Pond and Brighton avs., are among the best at Long Branch for business purposes, or for residence, and are situated at the centre of the most valuable part of the town.
The terms of sale will be ten per cent. cash on day of sale, thirty (30) per cent. within 30 days, and the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage.
Parties desiring to attend this sale will take the steamor *Jessie Hoyt*, from foot of Murray-st., at 9½ A. M. For maps apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL estate at auction, on MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Stelton, formerly Piscataway, on line of New-Jersey Railroad, 1½ miles north from New-Brunswick, 1 hour from New-York City. Fifty-seven very valuable villa plots, within five minutes' walk from the depot, where there are 13 trains stopping daily; 12½ and 1 P. M. trains from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. stop at this station. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery, it surpasses any place between New-York and New-Brunswick. JAS. D. STELLE, owner; A. PROVOST, auctioneer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ROAD OR CARriage horse; sound and stylish; about 15½ hands high; together with top wagon and harness, nearly new. Can be seen at Lambs' stables, 58th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. J. W. MARSHALL, owner.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DARK CHESTnut mare, 15 hands high, 6 years old, very gentle yet fast, perfectly sound; good for saddle and pony phaeton. Can be seen for three days at SLATER & SEAMAN'S, No. 105 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

A SORREL MARE, NINE YEARS OLD, fifteen hands high; sound and kind to harness or saddle; can trot in three minutes; price $300. Call at stable in Henry-st., between President and Carroll, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF GRAY horses, sound and kind, 6 and 7 years old, 15 to 16 hands high, with a large truck, as good as new; sold together or separate. Apply at No. 437 5th-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A GENTLEMAN'S turnout, consisting of a fine roadster, top and road wagon, lap robe, sheet, whip, &c. Can be seen at livery stable, No. 140 Pavonia-av., Jersey City.

BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, 15½ hands high; very stylish; been used by a lady; also, dog-cart and double harness, cheap. Apply at No. 38 West 29th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SPACIOUS AND WELL-FURNISHED apartments, singly or en suite, with private table if desired, can be secured in a first-class brown-stone house on 33d-st., near 5th-av., upon application in writing to Post-office Box No. 3,061, or in person at Room No. 14, No. 322 Broadway; reference exchanged.

A NO. 1 LARGE ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, on first or second floor, for gentleman and wife; excellent table; good neighborhood; terms moderate; references exchanged. Call at No. 271 West 11th-st.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y. Send for prospectus.
S. F. FROST, A. M.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES LARGE and hall room for himself and wife in the vicinity of 5th-av., and between 14th and 34th sts. Address R., Post-office Box No. 5,933.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT
FOR ALBANY AND TROY,
from Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st. at 6 o'clock. Connecting at above places MONDAY MORNING with express trains for the North and West. Through tickets issued.

$2.—**ALBANY AND TROY.**—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.
CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.
Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 38, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.
EAST RIVER LINE.
Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th....1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 12th....5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 13th....6:30 A. M.	Sunday, 13th....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 13th....6:30 P. M.	Monday, 14th....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 14th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 15th....6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th.6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 17th..6:45 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th.7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th....3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th....8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th.3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th....3:30 P. M.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The large Sound steamer NELLY WHITE leaves EVERY SUNDAY Peck-slip, E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15, and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. RETURNING, leaves ROCKAWAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon-trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for BATHING, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM AND HIGH BRIDGE.—The old-established and favorite line of steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE will make hourly and half-hourly trips from Peck-slip to Harlem, landing at 11th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem 15 cents. These boats connect with the old and only line to High Bridge.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE—Landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) SUNDAY, Aug. 13, at 8:30 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 2:30; Glen Cove, 3:15 P. M. Townsend's Grove, at Glenwood, free of charge.

ROCKAWAY BEACH. — STEAMER FLORENCE.—Grand Sunday Excursions. Leave Christopher-st., North River, 8:45 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Franklin-st., North River, 9 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:15 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; Pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Leave the Beach, 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, Iona Island and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30, and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' celebrated brass and cotillion band will accompany the excursion.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, New-Rochelle, City Island and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING at 8:30 o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3, and New-Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the City at 6 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 3 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST. at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 48 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:30 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, on the 9th day of August, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 21st day of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock, sell the personal property of the bankrupts, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 314 Canal-street, consisting of a lot of ribbons, flowers, millinery trimmings, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
CLOSED ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
Aug. 14 and 15,
FOR REHEARSAL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 16,
First appearance at this theatre of the world-famed
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER NEW COMPANY,
Under the management of
MR. ALEX. HENDERSON,
REORGANIZED, MUCH INCREASED AND STRENGTHENED IN ENGLAND.
The combination forming the most complete and powerful COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY either in this country or in Europe, comprising
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
MISS CAMILLE DUBOIS,
MISS HETTY TRACY,
MISS CARLOTTA ZERBINI,
MISS KATE EGERTON,
MISS TILLY EARL,
MISS KATE HEATHCOTE,
MISS LOTTIE MIRA, and
MISS MILLIE COOKE,
MR. HENRY BECKETT,
MR. W. H. MONTGOMERY, MR. WILLIE EDOUIN, MR. JOHN EDOUIN.
Musical Director..............MR. M. CONNELLY.
The OPENING PIECE will be a
NEW BURLESQUE
upon the well-known tale
BLUE BEARD.
NOTICE.—Purchasers of tickets for Monday and Tuesday can have them changed for Wednesday and Thursday, upon application at the box office.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LOTTA.
On MONDAY, (to-morrow evening,)
First appearance at this theatre
of the brilliant young comedienne,
LOTTA,
who will appear
in her dual character of
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS,
in Mr. John Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of the "Old Curiosity Shop,"
SUPPORTED by a POWERFUL COMPANY.

LITTLE NELL MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
WILL OPEN SEPT. 4,
With the eminent artistes,
Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

TERRACE GARDEN.
JULLIEN'S CONCERTS,
58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.,
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock,
JULLIEN'S GRAND CONCERT. Admission, twenty-five cents. ERNST O. BERNETT, Proprietor.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEODORE THOMAS
and his
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS and EVERY EVENING,
at 8 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL, OPPOSITE Niblo's.—Matinee and evening, SATURDAY, Aug. 19. Testimonial benefit to Mr. JOHN JACK. The Last Man; a domestic drama; last act of Shakespeare's historical play, Henry IV. and Battle of Shrewsbury. John Jack as Geoffrey Dale and Falstaff. Oliver Doud Byron as Hotspur. The beautiful Miss Pauline Markham, Signor Operti, Little Minnie Madden, Mr. Russel, and a host of talent, in a splendid glitter of specialties.

EXCURSIONS.

PICNICS AT ALTURAS.
Washington Lodge No. 1, G. S., hold their annual picnic at Alturas on TUESDAY, Aug. 15; and the Five Points House of Industry takes out 590 children to a picnic at Alturas on THURSDAY, Aug. 17. Those in sympathy with the noble effort to establish fraternity, temperance and religion at Alturas, are invited to be present. Last boat leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 9 A. M. Tickets, round trip, 50 cents, to be had of any member of Washington Lodge, or of J. D. GRAHER, No. 7 Warren-st., Room No. 3.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—9:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
9:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24, 1871. }
THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.
THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1871. }
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Aug. 18 to the morning of Sept. 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BATOPILAS SILVER
MINING COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1871. }
THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIdend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company is payable on and after Sept. 1, at the office of the Company.
The transfer-books will close on Tuesday the 15th inst., and reopen Sept. 1.
W. N. GODDARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1871.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAIL-ROAD COMPANY—A Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.
The books will close on Saturday, 5th instant, and be reopened 16th instant.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD
COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871. }
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF
NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1871. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 14th August next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th prox. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, No. 311 4th-av., furnishes competent piano and vocal teachers for seminaries; also, good singers and organists. For particulars apply to HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

TIDINGS BY THE STEAM-SHIP MAIN.

The mails by the steam-ship *Main*, from Bremen, via Southampton, were distributed yesterday. The advices they supply are fresher by two days than those previously at hand.

TWO NATIONS.

The Ministerial Banquet and Its Incidents—Speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Minister Schenck—Excellent Condition of International Relations.

The Lord Mayor of London gave the annual entertainment to Her Majesty's Ministers on July 29, at the Mansion House. "The health of the Diplomatic Body" after drawing a reply from the French Minister, called for the American representative.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SPEECH.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "The Health of His Excellency the French Ambassador, and the Corps Diplomatique," said: It is a source of great satisfaction to see present this evening the representatives of two great countries. The German Ambassador is only prevented being present by his leaving our shores today for some time. I am sure I correctly represent the feelings of all present and of the city generally when I say we give a most hearty welcome to the French Ambassador and the American Minister. The great mission of diplomacy is peace. Long may that great blessing be preserved to us and to the nations of Europe, and of the world. The accomplished nobleman who now represents our nearest European neighbor, and for many years our faithful ally, is received in this country with the greatest satisfaction, and I may, perhaps, be allowed to express the hope that for many years to come the great country he so well represents may enjoy the blessings of peace, and so develop its great resources to the satisfaction of Europe and the happiness of its people. I need not say with what pleasure we welcome the appearance among us of the distinguished man who represents the United States of America. His people are our own children. I know from several visits to America they regard with pride and affection those from whom they have sprung, and we are justly proud of the great nation founded by Englishmen, and which manifests all those qualities of which we are proud, and which find ample and successful development in their noble country. I cannot sit down without stating the great satisfaction with which I have this day heard that the Right Honorable the Recorder has been invited by the Government to proceed to the United States to settle the claims under the twelfth clause of the Washington Treaty, and I trust that by means of that important treaty, all differences and disagreements being removed, we shall be enabled to cultivate, without interruption, that friendship and commerce which are so necessary to the prosperity of both countries, and the peace and happiness of the world.

MINISTER SCHENCK'S SPEECH.

Gen. SCHENCK, who was received with much cheering said: My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am sure you might properly excuse me from making further response to the toast you have kindly drunk to the representatives of foreign nations. My senior colleague, the noble and distinguished Ambassador of France, might be considered as having happily relieved me from such duty by the eloquent words in which he has returned our thanks, my Lord Mayor, for your elegant hospitality; and yet if France thanks you for such kindly remembrance, and reminds you of the friendly and pleasing relations which exist between your two countries, it would hardly become America to sit silent at your board. From that great country and nation, it is true, you are separated by but a narrow sea, which circumstance of itself gives her all the interest of your nearest neighbor. But that far wider channel which lies between you and us we have determined shall not divide us. Even as a physical obstruction to our intercourse it has been wonderfully overcome. Not only has it been bridged by the fleets of ships which go and come in the occupation and interests of our vast and intimate commerce—by the magnificent steamers which weekly, daily, convey your citizens and ours from one shore to the other on their errands of business or pleasure—but underneath the vast expanse of waters lie constantly throbbing from the heart of one people to the other cords which unite us in momentary intercourse. And yet beyond all these—better than all these—have we not learnt that between two nations, kindred in so many ways, there should be, and there can be, bonds that link us closer than wires of steel—ties more sensitive and sympathetic than those which are informed and animated by the mysterious electric current? My Lord Mayor, you have spoken of America as a child of England. A lusty growth, is she not? although not always, nor altogether from your petting. As one of your children, then, from over the water, let it be remembered that I am here this evening speaking in the presence of my venerable grandfathers and grandmothers. I shall claim your indulgence but a moment further, to thank you finally for your welcome and attention. This banquet, my Lord Mayor, you give to the Ministers of your Queen, your distinguished and special guests on this occasion. I am happy to be privileged to meet them. These eminent gentlemen are charged with the care and management of your Treasury, your Army, your Navy, your Post-office—whatever relates to the organization of those great domestic branches of your Government service, to which it is not proper for me, a stranger, even to allude. But there is one thing in their public history to which they and you must pardon me if I venture to refer. It is made appropriate by what has already been said. I think no American will forget—I am sure every Englishman and American alike should remember—that it has been during the administration of your Government by these Ministers of Her Majesty that a great agreement has been concluded which is to remove all serious differences between our two countries. It was they who wisely took the responsibility of initiating that work through which, overcoming prejudices, passions, spleen, and whatever had tended to make us feel sorely toward each other, we have come together, it is to be hoped, on terms that will secure and promote lasting peace and firm friendship. My Lord Mayor, when France and England are exchanging kindly assurances of good understanding at a civic festival like this, it is not impertinent, perhaps for me to intervene with the remark that we Yankees, deriving some of our qualities from other parentage than yours, and from our habits, climate, surroundings, and the necessities under which we have grown up, partake somewhat of the characteristics of both of you. We are a sort of combination of the mobility of the French with the solidity of the Saxon stock. As to any peculiar obstinacy prevailing in our mental constitution, I think we get that trait mainly from you. I trust, however, we shall generally display it only in adherence to justice and right. Suppose we place our understanding henceforth on this ground—let us unite the "All right" of England with the "Go ahead" of America. That would make an alliance which would probably not easily be overcome by any other combination on earth.

MR. GLADSTONE'S REMARKS.

To the toast to the Ministry, Mr. GLADSTONE replied. He said: You have alluded, my Lord Mayor, to the date at which you have called us to share your renowned hospitality. It is on the 29th of July that we have gathered round your board, a period which commonly precedes by only a few days the close of the Parliamentary session, and when I had the honor of communicating with your Lordship, and fixing the date by negotiation some months back, it was with the belief that at this period there would be stealing over us that soothing languor, the product partly of exhaustion and partly of hope, which best describes the feeling of Ministers and members of Parliament when they approach the close of the session. However, my Lord Mayor, we are not so fortunate. We are in a manner put upon trial for our lives. A notice has been given—which is still only a notice—that on Monday the severest punishment a branch of the Legislature can inflict will, I do not say be inflicted, but will be proposed to be inflicted upon us by the House of Lords—in that august assembly which I trust may long continue to discharge with wisdom its important and essential functions in the Constitution of the country. My Lord Mayor, with the opinion which I entertain of that august assembly I am unable to believe that they will censure the Government which pleads guilty to no offense but this—that we have used a legal power for the suppression of an illegal practice. A system of gross, notorious, and palpable illegality we have, in the exercise of our undoubted power, put an end to in the only manner which remained open to us after the circumstances which have occurred. That is the appeal which we are perfectly content to make to the enlightened judgment of our country. My Lord Mayor, we have had in some senses a stormy and in others a wearisome session, and it is the fashion to speak of it as a barren one; but it has not yet reached its end. There is an old saying that no man ought to be pronounced happy until he has reached the final term of his life; so I will venture to say that no session ought to be pronounced barren till you have arrived at the prorogation. The distinguished gentleman who has spoken to-night as the representative of America, has referred to that pertinacity of character which, he says, and I believe truly, distinguishes the two nations, and for my colleagues and myself I can say as much as this, we are so far at least Englishmen that when we think we are in the right we don't like to be beaten. Our intentions are perfectly plain and understood. It depends upon others at what time they will reach their final fulfillment. But one thing I may venture to add: the aim of all our attempts, whether in legislation, in administration, or whatever the outward form may be, is the same; it is to extend and confirm as far as we can that union of freedom and order, of attachment to ancient institutions, with the lively desire for improvement, which we believe to be in some degree at least characteristic of this country. For this end we have endeavored to oppose ourselves to favoritism and the legalization of favoritism in every form, and whatever measures we have introduced, and whether we may succeed or fail, it will not be for persons, it will not be for classes, it will not be for places or districts that we shall attempt to legislate, but it will be for the nation at large, and for that union of the nation in heart and will upon which we believe the hopes of its future to depend. But I am glad, after the speeches we have heard, that upon this occasion whatever interest may attach to the present festival as a festival held in honor of the Administration of the day has been eclipsed by the higher interest which has gathered around it from the representation at your board of the Diplomatic body. We have listened with unusual interest to the remarkable addresses of the two distinguished men who come to us from two of the greatest nations of the earth. We have found in the language of the representative of France a model worthy of that great and remarkable country—a country whose relations with us have ever borne, and must ever bear, a special character. We have known her as a formidable foe, and we have known her as a faithful friend. We have sometimes shared her triumphs. We have sometimes sympathized with her sorrows; but, come what may, I am persuaded that the sentiments of friendship which unite these two nations have acquired a solidity that neither time nor change can shake, and that at this moment the one and only desire that pervades every heart and mind in the British nation is that, in emerging from the tremendous struggle in which France has been engaged, the Government and people may be gifted with the wisdom necessary for them to choose the best and the wisest mode of re-establishing her prosperity, and providing for her future happiness. And yet, my Lord Mayor, commanding as is the interest which at this moment in particular attaches to the name of France, I cannot place as second to it that other interest with which at this juncture the name of America sounds in every ear. We have been by yourself, as well as by the speech of our distinguished friend the American Minister, called to consider for an instant the character of that transaction which has just passed between the two countries. I should detain you long were I to describe all the sources of satisfaction opened to us at last by the Treaty of Washington. I do not mean that it is to be regarded in the light of a controversial victory, but it is in itself that which must be far more gratifying to every honorable mind. It is a great international recognition of those principles of equity which are, I trust, now discovering some modes for the settlement of quarrels better than the brutal arbitrament of the sword. We have been willing to place in abeyance our own prejudices and our own determined adherence to our views of our particular rights and claims, for the purpose, in the first place, of securing what we believe to be the safest and the most honorable termination of differences, and, in the second place, we hope we may do something—at least, in this one respect of an appeal to a pacific settlement rather than to force—something in the shape of setting an example to the world. It is a matter of peculiar satisfaction that in leading this great subject to its, I trust, happy termination, we have not been depending alone on the agency of party. It gives me peculiar pleasure to admit that through the patriotism of the leader of the Opposition and through the willing devotion of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE we have enjoyed the assistance of his character and ability, both in the conduct of complicated negotiations, and likewise to the effect of placing a truly national character upon the settlement at which we have arrived. That union of heart, blood, language and institutions which connects us, notwithstanding the 3,000 miles of sea which roll between us, with our brethren beyond the Atlantic speaks for itself. The circumstances under which 100 years ago America commenced her career of national freedom and independence—a career in which we all wish her the realization of her most sanguine and proudest hopes—chequered the warm affections that ought to have prevailed between the two countries with painful recollections. The very last of these causes of difference has, I believe, now been removed, and I feel we may look forward with reason to a future of perfect harmony with America. We are able also to cast a glance beyond America, and to say that at this moment when I speak England has not a quarrel, or a controversy, or a subject of difference with one single nation upon the face of the earth. My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, these are circumstances which ought to call forth from every mind emotions of thankful satisfaction. My right honorable friend near me has said with truth that in the times in which we live, and, indeed, in all times, a great nation ought not to speculate upon living by the forbearance of its neighbor, but ought to live upon its own resources, and to be strong in the confidence of the wise and free use of these resources for the purpose of its defence. Most true as is that doctrine, never, I believe, will it be forgotten, never neglected in this country; but it is also much—aye, it is more than all this, that we look forward as one of the great sources of our strength to this, that, possibly in a great degree from the situation which we enjoy, we have no real conflict of interests with any other people that exist, and there is nothing to prevent us, unless it be our own fault, from cultivating with one and all relations not only of commerce, but of friendship and affection. To contribute, however little towards the realization of these results during the time, be it long or short, for which we may be responsible for the administration of the affairs of the country, as it has been so it will continue to be the main desire, the constant and steady aim of the Ministry whose health you have been so kind as to propose.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The Vote of Censure of the British Government—Exciting Parliamentary Proceedings.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 1.

The interest attaching to the vote of censure to be moved by the Duke of RICHMOND produced a very large attendance both of Peers and spectators in the House of Lords last night. The crimson benches on both sides, although not crowded, were well filled with their privileged occupants; the bar, the space below the throne, and the strangers' gallery, were quite full, and there were more ladies in the gallery—all attired in brilliant Summer costumes—than have been seen there on any previous evenings during the present session. Lord NORTHBROOK moved the second reading of the Army Regulation bill without making any observations, so that the debate was in reality opened by the Duke of RICHMOND, who, in his plain, business-like and unimpassioned manner, explained the reasons which led him to complain of the action of the Government, and called upon their lordships to vindicate their own privileges, and to defend the public interests by condemning the course which the Government had pursued with regard to the abolition of purchase, before they consented to proceed further with the measure before them. Lord GRANVILLE's speech in defense of the Ministry was not more animated than that of the noble leader of the Opposition, and little vigor was infused into the debate until it fell into the hands of Lord SALISBURY and the Duke of ARGYLL. The former noble lord was, as usual, caustic and sarcastic upon the conduct of the Government, which he confidently asserted, would not meet the approbation of the constituencies; while the noble duke, with equal resolution, and in quite as outspoken terms, defended the measure which had been adopted as having been necessitated by the unprecedented conduct of their lordships themselves, and as essential to the reorganization of the army, and the satisfaction of the public demand for military reform. Lord CARNARVON's speech in support of the resolution was followed by a legal argument between Lord ROMILLY and Lord PENZANCE, during which the benches decidedly thinned, and most of the ladies left the galleries. They were not, however, long absent, and the House had resumed its animated and brilliant appearance when Lord DERBY assailed the Government in somewhat measured terms, and was answered by the Duke of SOMERSET, who could find no fault with the conduct of Ministers, except that they had issued the warrant too soon, and had thus given an appearance of "temper" to their action. The assaults of Lord RUSSELL and Lord LONGFORD were replied to by Lord NORTHBROOK, and then Lord CAIRNS delivered the speech of the evening. The noble and learned lord entered at length into the whole constitutional question involved, or supposed to be involved, in the course adopted by the Ministers, roundly accusing them of having tendered erroneous and unsound advice to their Sovereign. His peroration was brief, but effective both in language and in delivery; and when he rebuked the Ministers for having substituted for the wisdom and moderation of statesmen the petulance of children, and for the sake of a temporary and unreal triumph having strained and stretched the principles of the Constitution, the cheers of his friends within the House were supplemented by the irregular and prohibited applause of the strangers in the gallery. The Lord Chancellor defended the Government, and declared that if the resolution were carried the glory would rest not with the victors but with those who were defeated. The result of the division was that the vote of censure was carried by a majority of 80—162 to 82—and the announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers, again echoed by the applause of the gallery. The bill was then read a second time, and soon afterward their lordships adjourned.

ROYALTY IN ENGLAND.

The Provision for the Princes—The Duty of the Kingdom's Rulers.

From the London Times, Aug. 1.

But if there is really not a word to be said against a provision for the Prince, the nation being bound both in duty and by express bond, in spirit and in letter, it is all the more pity that even disloyalty should have a shadow of justification. The people do not see their own duty so well as they should do, because they don't see its correlative — that is, royalty itself — standing out near and clear in the busy scene they live in. Loyalty and royalty stand and fall together. It cannot be denied that we are suffering a sort of eclipse of royalty, and the fact has its consequences. We suffer all the cost and some of the inconveniences of a throne, with only a small parcel of the advantages for the sake of which a great and free people are content to be loving subjects and humble servants. If there were nothing to be done the public would not go out of its way to ask for a specious performance of that nothing. But there is a good deal to be done, and people cannot be made to understand why it is left undone or slurred over. Nothing is wanting that the country can do. It provides magnificent palaces, a royal establishment consisting of several numerous and well-paid departments, a highly-favored and privileged body of guards, and whatever is required here or anywhere for the dignity and comfort of the Throne. It sees imperial and royal visitors flock to this metropolis. It sees the members of our Royal family hospitably received and magnificently entertained wherever they go. Yet our own palaces are usually solitudes, positively offensive to the eye by the weight of gloom they suggest, and injurious because useless. Feelings for which, so far as they are known, time ought to have brought its relief are the excuse for this seclusion. But what can really excuse a calamity which grows and threatens? Our Constitution does not leave much scope for royal interference or influence; but the state of British society gives immense influence for good or for evil to the Sovereign, who is the head of that society, and the chief gentleman or the chief lady in the land. Not only as regards Ireland, which is no trifling matter, but as regards England also, and the seat of her Court, Queen VICTORIA is the great absentee. It is not kind or loyal to acquiesce in this self-imposed banishment and spontaneous diminution of her power and dignity. But there is also a future to be considered. The Queen has already more descendants than any sovereign of this country ever lived to see. It may be expected, and is to be hoped, that she will live to see not a few grandchildren in a condition to ask Parliament for a provision. But if even now there is a growing disposition to answer such requests by pointing to Her Majesty's own income, who can answer for the temper of the nation and of Parliament twenty years hence? By that time Her Majesty, it is not unlikely, may have bought more, built more, and done altogether more of everything, excepting only what her income was given for. The Civil List was fixed on the understanding of certain public duties being fully discharged. If those duties be allowed to fall into arrear, mischief must follow soon or late. "England expects every man to do his duty," as far as he can, and it accepts no shortcomings except on proved necessity. It allows nobody to live for himself alone—at least, it tells everybody he forfeits position by doing so. It may not come to pass in one lifetime or in one generation; but it will come to pass at last that a position less and less filled will yield to pretensions more and more exaggerated.

THE EXODUS FOR EUROPE.

Sailing of the Ocean Steamers—Scenes at the Piers—Departure of Embryo Aldermen for Ireland—Personnel of the Passenger Lists.

It is not very many years since the departure and arrival of vessels bound to and from Europe was anticipated with the most absorbing interest in this City. But since the application of that wonderful motive-power steam to ocean navigation, the importance attached to the sailing of a European-bound ship has gradually diminished in the estimation of the people, until finally even the departure of the monster floating palaces which now cross the Atlantic, within their hulls carrying a miniature city, attracts but little notice from other than the personal friends and relatives of the voyagers. Fifteen or twenty years ago the person who had crossed the Western Ocean, and had visited London or Paris, and mayhap a portion of Germany, was looked upon as an object of wonder, whose feats of travel were only surpassed by those of BAYARD TAYLOR, Dr. LIVINGSTON or DU CHAILLU. But now the multiplication of facilities for ocean travel have become so extensive that it is difficult to find among the educated and middle classes many who have not crossed the Atlantic and made the flying tour of the European Continent. So great, indeed, has become the immense travel between the Old and the New World, that no less than twelve large steam vessels, varying in size from 3,000 to 6,000 tons, now leave the Port of New-York every week bound to Europe. Though, as already stated, the novelty of a voyage to Europe has long since worn out, still the scenes at the piers of the large steamers cannot fail to attract the attention of an observant wayfarer. It is about an hour previous to the sailing of the *Anglia*, from Pier No. 20 North River, and everything and everybody appear to be overwhelmed with the confusion. Trucks drive with alarming boldness through the maze of human beings collected on the dock to say farewell to some friend or friends bound back to the "ould country." The forward part of the vessel already swarms with an incongruous mass of steerage passengers, about to cross the ocean with every imaginable motive. Policemen bluster and bellow at the intractable throng, bent upon edging itself nearer to the proscribed precincts, for the friends of the steerage passengers are so multitudinous as to render it necessary to prohibit them from the deck of the vessel. There on the topgallant forecastle is Pat or Denis, going back to Connaught for a little "rakraation," after a few years hard service, not quite yet as a member of New-York's model Board of Aldermen, but in a fair way to gain that honored distion, but as an employe attached to one of Mr. Judge HILTON's parks. Pat's whole clan is there on the wharf, even down to his grandmother's aunt's cousin, and all are carrying on an independent conversation with the bewildered Irishman as he leans against the capstan, and makes vain efforts to reply first to one and then another. The "ochones," "God be wid yees," and "plaint vyage, me bye," was all that could be distinguished amid this babel of voices. They were a queer assemblage, the lot of them.

Among the second-class passengers were observed many who had but recently arrived in this land of freedom, and who had in their artlessness been seduced by wily emigrant agents abroad into the belief that America was a country literally flowing with milk and honey; that all that was required was obtained for the mere asking, and that New-York was paved with golden blocks. There were not a few among the *Anglia's* steerage passengers who had actually been so deceived, and were now returning home, wiser by their dear bought experiences. In the cabin were seen strangely commingling with men of business, and gentlemen going abroad for their health and pleasures, a number of men who bore the same indelible cast of features as our friend Pat of the steerage. The corner grocery and the rum-mill politician were too strongly marked upon the faces of those *soi disant* gentlemen ever to mistake their identity, and when basket after basket of Rodener, Clicquot and Amontillado, labeled with the mystic letters, Americus Club, was crowded into the most gorgeously furnished state-rooms on the vessel, all doubts as to the character of the gentlemen aforenamed were immediately dispelled. At 12 o'clock the steamer *Anglia* sailed with thirty-three cabin and double the number of steerage passengers for Europe, and to say that the scene, as she steamed out of her dock, was boisterous, would faintly convey the extent of the uproar that marked the farewell salutations of the friends of both Pat of the steerage and Pat of the Americus.

Passing along North River, another concourse was noticed at Pier 45, the berth of the Inman steamer *City of Brussels*. Here the same spectacle was repeated as had just been witnessed at the dock of the Anchor line, only it was on a much larger scale, the *City of Brussels* carrying more than double the number of passengers both forward and aft, than her competitor, the *Anglia*. It was remarked while glancing at the character of the steerage passengers and speculating upon the varied nationalities represented, that they were almost exclusively confined to the Irish, Scotch and English races. The absence of the hardy Swede, the equally sturdy Norwegian, the thrifty German and the industrious Dane, can only be accounted for by the fact that nearly all of the latter class of immigrants, who form, by the way, the very best colonists that any country possesses, settle in the far West, and with a zeal unparalleled, steadfastly pursue their different avocations, perfectly content in their new homes. Not until the German or the Swede has amassed a fortune by honest toil does he look back with longing eyes upon his dear old Vaterland, and then, in his quiet, domestic way, "mit der frau und kinderen," he hies to the sea-board, and with his honest gold chooses a better berth than he had perhaps twenty years ago. These worthy people you could see, and a right gladdening picture it was to behold. The *City of Brussels* sailed at 2 o'clock, and carried out over seventy cabin and nearly two hundred steerage passengers, among the former of whom was the celebrated musical director, Mr. P. S. GILMORE, who goes out to Europe with a request from President GRANT that the American Ministers abroad will give Mr. GILMORE their assistance in forming his monster orchestra.

Pier No. 47, the docks of the National line, was the next place the TIMES representative reached. The quarter-deck of the magnificent steamer *France* was already crowded with passengers and their friends who had come to give them a farewell embrace. The merchant, the lawyer, the pale-faced overworked clergyman, the invalid, and the mushroom aristocrat were all there. Blazing with diamonds, gaudily attired in loudish costumes, and reclining upon brocatelle sofas, sipping rare vintages and puffing luxuriant cabañas, were seen fac-similes of the gentlemen who owned the packages on the *Anglia* marked "Americus"—not one of whom doubtless a score of years ago but would have thought himself fortunate in a dry crust and a pull at a black "dudheen." The *France* had a comparatively small passenger list. In the cabin there were but thirty, and the steerage fifty. A little after 2½ the immense ship slowly steamed out from her pier, and after firing in mid-stream a parting salute, sped rapidly down the harbor seaward.

The last of the large vessels for Europe yesterday was the splendid steamer of the Compagnie General Transatlantique, the *Ville de Paris*. The French steamers rarely carry any great number of steerage passengers, and these vessels consequently add this advantage to the great desiderata of quick dispatch and directness of route for ordinary travelers and tourists for the Continent. The cabin passenger list yesterday was very large, exceeding considerably 100 persons, and when the *Ville de Paris* slowly left her wharf the air was vocal with the adieus and *bon voyages* uttered by the friends who lingered on the pier to bid them God-speed.

It is now becoming almost too late in the season for the fashionable European tourists to leave America, and nearly all who have purposed crossing the Atlantic this Summer of this class have long since done so. Yet you will see among the passengers gathered on the decks of any of our first-class ocean vessels on Wednesdays and Saturdays at this season many very elegant people en route for Europe, with the intention of remaining there longer than the time usually occupied by the regular yearly tourists. Again you see the merchant and the banker both bound to cross the ocean on business, but these you are liable to meet in the cabin even at the most boisterous and unpleasant months of the year. Still, notwithstanding it has now arrived at that season when the majority of American tourists in Europe are returning, the agents of all the companies state that their vessels are carrying a full list of passengers, a circumstance which has never before occurred so late in the season, and for which no plausible reason can be given.

SCOTIA'S GREAT POET.

The Walter Scott Centenary Celebration—The Observances in this City—Ceremonies at Central Park.

The arrangements for the WALTER SCOTT centennial anniversary, to be held in this City on Tuesday next, by the Scotch residents, are now fully completed. In the morning the various Scotch societies of Brooklyn, New-York, and Hudson County will meet at the head-quarters of the New-York Caledonian Club, on Sullivan-street, and will subsequently parade through Houston-street, Broadway to Twenty-third-street, and Fifth-avenue to Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, where they will take cars for Central Park. They will be received at the Park by the members of the St. Andrew's Society, and a number of distinguished guests. President GRANT has been invited, and it is hoped that he will be present. The following is the programme of the proceedings at the Park:

Prayer by Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D. D. Introductory address by RICHARD IRVIN, Esq., President of the Scott Centenary Committee. Address by WILLIAM WOOD, Esq. Laying of foundation-stone, and presentation by RICHARD IRVIN, Esq. Response by Mayor HALL. Benediction. Appropriate Scottish music by Robertson's Band. The ceremonies will begin punctually at 4 P. M.

The programme is beautifully executed in colors and gold lettering, with the armorial bearings of the distinguished poet. It is embellished with several appropriate lines taken from the "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

At the close of the ceremonies the members of the St. Andrew's Society and the invited guests will dine together at Delmonico's, and the New-York Caledonian Club with the other societies will dine at the Casino, together with the members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Police Commissioners yesterday dismissed from the Department JOHN S. GARTLIN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and HUGH HATTEN, of the Sixteenth Precinct. President SMITH transferred the following Sergeants: JOHN H. ROBBINS, from the Fifteenth to the Twenty-first; EDWARD TYNAN, Twenty-first to the Fifteenth; THOS. REID, Second to the Ninth; JOHN B. WILSON, Ninth to the Second; F. S. WEYMSS, Eleventh to the Tenth; FRANK W. ROBB, Tenth to the Eleventh, and LEVI CROWE, Seventh to the Twentieth.

With a view of preventing the theft of minor legal papers from his office in the future, County Clerk LOEW has caused blank applications to be prepared, in which persons wanting papers are required to give a description of them, the date of filing and the title of the suit, with the names of the plaintiff and the defendant, together with the address of the applicant. The applications will all be preserved.

A new German amateur Dramatic Association has just been formed under the name of "Gesellschaft der Freunde." (Association of Friends.) The following are the officers: President, Dr. S. COLLMANN; Secretary, S. Frendenberg; Treasurer, J. Herrman. The Committee on Dramatic Entertainments is composed of Messrs. Schlesinger, Cahen, Frendenberg, Herrmann and Rosenberg.

It is understood that a petition has been forwarded to Washington for the consolidation of the Customs Department with Castle Garden. Customs officers allege that it would be a great improvement to have the old wooden Customs barge office replaced by a new stone building to be erected close to Castle Garden depot.

During last week the Chief of the Ordinance Bureau received 143 complaints of violations of various City ordinances, of which twenty-six have been satisfactorily settled and the remainder referred to the proper departments for remedy.

The members of the German Journeymen Jewelers' Benevolent Association and the vocalists of the Arndt Maennerchor jointly enjoyed a Summer night's festival, at Hamilton Park, last evening.

It is said that the recent fire at the box-factory in Norfolk-street was not due to any carelessness on the part of Mr. SHARKEY, the engineer, who has the reputation of being a sober and careful man.

The delegations of the Western Turner organizations, who attended the eighteenth biennial Bundes Turnerfest in this City left for their homes yesterday and Friday evening.

The construction of the new Masonic temple at Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street has reached the second story, and already bears an appearance of solidity.

A gang of profane and vulgar young rowdies nightly congregate at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and insult ladies unaccompanied by gentlemen.

Mr. A. OSTRANDE, of No. 33 Park-row, is receiving contributions in aid of the plague-stricken population of Buenos Ayres.

There will be the usual concert by the Central Park Band, at Mount Morris-square, to-morrow afternoon, provided the weather is fine.

Dr. RICE, of St. Louis; Col. GREGG, of Georgia, and Judge JOHNSON, of Oregon, are at the Sturtevant House.

BROOKLYN.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the chemical works of Mr. E. R. SQUIBBS, at No. 36 Doughty-street. It was caused by the explosion of a retort of carbolic acid. The loss on the building is estimated at $2,500, and that on the stock at $3,000. The entire loss is covered by insurance in the Pacific, Williamsburg City, Phenix, and other city companies.

The funeral of the late Capt. LYONS took place yesterday. Previous to the interment, which took place at Holy Cross Cemetery, a soldier's requiem mass was celebrated in St. John's Church, Father HICKEY officiating. The funeral was attended by several newspaper gentlemen, and a large number of the Knights of St. Patrick, of which organization the deceased was formerly President. The latter body contributed $3,000 to cancel a mortgage on the home left by the deceased to his wife.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice PRATT, yesterday, a motion was made by EDWARD P. CULLEN to dissolve the injunction restraining the South-side Railroad Company from altering its track in the town of Jamaica. On motion of Judge ARMSTRONG, who appeared for the town authorities, the case was postponed until Saturday next.

The jurors in the case of EDWARD FARRELL, tried at the Court of General Sessions on a charge of indecent assault, reported, at a late hour last evening, that they were unable to agree on a verdict. In discharging them, Recorder HACKETT announced that the codefendant in the case had made three distinct offers to the District Attorney to testify that the assault was committed forcibly.

In the construction of the new ferry-house, the directors of the Fulton Ferry Company are charged by the Street Commissioner with infringing upon the City property. They were informed by him yesterday that he would take legal measures against them, unless they had the matter remedied.

In the Surrogate's Court, during the past week, letters of administration were granted on the estates of Lawrence McCormick, Jr., Pardon S. Payne, James A. Scott, Mary Brennan, Frank H. Cutter, Benjamin F. Gardiner and Francis McCuddin. Letters of guardianship were granted of the estate of Johann H. Becker to John B. Schwoll.

JAMES BUCHANAN, a nickle plater, residing at No. 23 Ann-street, New-York, was brought before Justice DELMAR, yesterday, on a charge of abandoning his wife and child. It was shown that he was not married to the woman, but had lived with her under promise of marriage. He was committed for further examination on Monday.

WM. PANGBORN and WM. WALSH were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, yesterday, by Justice BUCKLEY, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from the clothes of JOHN DOHERTY, while he was in bathing at the foot of South Seventh-street.

JOHN ENGLISH, CHARLES BROWN and JAMES EDWARDS, notorious pickpockets, who were caught operating in Myrtle-avenue Park on Tuesday last, were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each, yesterday, by Justice BUCKLEY.

The Williamsburg Ferry Company have determined to erect large iron gates at the slips to prevent passengers from getting on or off of the boats until they are secured to the dock.

The Police made 568 arrests during the past week.

NEW-JERSEY.

JACOB ZAHN, a wealthy German residing in South Orange-avenue, Newark, was arrested yesterday, and was placed under bonds to support his wife and child. Sometime ago ZAHN sent his wife and her babe to Illinois to be cared for by her sister. Afterward they returned, their expenses home being paid by subscription by her sister's friends. ZAHN then refused a home to his wife, and she went, with her child, to a hospital.

PATRICK O'NEILL, the young fireman who was injured by an accident on the New-Jersey Railroad three weeks ago, has had two amputations of the broken limb. The young man supported an aged father and mother by his earnings. By the generosity of the Superintendent of the railroad he still draws his pay.

Mrs. ANNIE COLLORAN was arrested, yesterday, for assaulting MICHAEL CROW, by striking him on the back of his head with a stone. CROW is about eighty years of age, and it is feared that the result of his injuries may be fatal.

DENNIS EAGAN, a Hoboken street contractor, having been enraged at the charges of swindling made against him by Mr. SPELLMAN, the City Contractor, made a brutal assault upon the latter a few days ago. EAGAN has been arrested, and is now under bail for trial.

The long contest over the subject of paving South Broad-street, Newark, has at last been ended by the Street Committee of the Common Council awarding the contract to the Nicolson Pavement Company, at $3 45 per square yard.

Mr. and Mrs. COLBURN, who are concerned in the Buffenbarger poisoning case, are residents of Elizabeth, where they have occupied a house purchased of Mr. A. M. W. BALL for $18,000.

SAMUEL G. DERRICKSON, the young lawyer who was charged with having swindled HENRIETTA KLOPPING, of Union Hill, was committed to the County Jail for trial yesterday.

Mr. M. E. HAMLIN, of Newark, who has been suspected of setting fire to his house in Newark, was arrested in Elmira, N. Y., yesterday.

Capt. MAHON, of the Jersey City Police force, has been suspended from duty until the charge of indecent assault made against him by Miss GREEN can be thoroughly investigated.

JAMES BURKE, a passenger on the Newark and New-York Railroad, fell from the platform of a car, at Bergen-avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, and had both arms and a leg broken.

PRESTON WOODNUTT, a bar-keeper, committed suicide during Thursday night in Camden, by cutting his throat.

Yesterday was said to be the warmest day of the season in New-Jersey. At Newark the thermometer marked 92° in the shade.

One hundred and fifty car-loads of peaches arrived by the New-Jersey Railroad yesterday.

Letter on Street Pavements—Suggestions Offered by Henry Bergh.

The following letter in regard to street pavements was transmitted to the Department of Public Works on Friday, by HENRY BERGH, Esq.:

NO. 696 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1871.

To the Commissioners of the Department of Public Works:

GENTLEMEN: The subject of City pavements is of such positive importance to both the upper and lower animal world that I will offer no apology on submitting for your consideration the following statement, supplementary to the communication which I had the honor to address to the Department of Public Works a short time ago. As the mode of constructing the Macadam and Telford roads may not be familiar to all the Department, I venture to describe them, and I would premise by saying that although these two systems are very similar, yet the latter is regarded as an improvement in some particulars, and to a considerable extent, is superseding the former. THOMAS TELFORD, from whom the road derives its name, is a Scotch engineer, and long a rival of MACADAM. His process is to excavate the roadway to a depth of about sixteen inches, whereon a layer of refuse stone chips is laid, which is pressed down into the earth by passing a steam roller over it, weighing thirty or forty tons, whereby the stones become incorporated with the earth, thereby adding to the solidity of the road-bed. A layer of sand is now laid upon this, and again rolled. Successive layers, about three inches in thickness, formed of Macadam stones, are then laid, each layer being thoroughly well rolled, until the surface becomes perfectly smooth and even, thereby obtaining a shiftless, noiseless, permanent road-way, as may be inferred from the imperishable nature of the materials and the manner of employing them. Much of the dust formerly complained of against the Macadam pavement was caused by the grinding or rubbing of the loose stones against one another, by reason of the friction of the narrow wheels passing over them—an objection which is entirely removed by the operation of the roller, before alluded to, which fixes each fragment immovably in every interstice of the surface. I have been to the pains of procuring some statistics as to the cost of the two systems of stone and wood pavement which I herewith subjoin. With respect to the relative economy of these pavements, maintained in *perfect* repair, I feel assured that if one mile at the lower end of Broadway were properly macadamized, and the next succeeding one paved with the best wooden pavement known, and a correct account kept of the first cost and maintenance of each for fifty years, the result would probably be nearly as follows:

Macadam pavement, per square yard	$3
Repairs per yard, f.r fifty years, at 20 cents	10
Total cost for fifty years	$13
Cost of Nicolson pavement per square yard	$5
Repairing same, ten times, if left in good condition	50
Total cost for fifty years	$55

And it is considered that this statement is very liberal to the wooden pavement, judging from experience already acquired.

In a letter recently addressed by Hon. EDWARD AUSTIN to Hon. HENRY MEIGS, Mayor of Orange, N. J., where the Telford pavement has been extensively laid and tried during the past two years, resulting in its complete approval, the cost is stated to be about $2 per square yard for a sixteen-inch road-bed, and $1 50 for a twelve-inch one; curbing and guttering from seventy to eighty cents.

These prices will of course vary somewhat according to the distance whither the materials are to be transported, which need not, however, be very considerable, as they are to be procured in abundance almost at our doors; while one of the chief recommendations of this pavement is that its repair can be effected by unskilled labor. I will merely remind you of one other consideration in favor of these pavements, before alluded to by me, namely, the relation which they bear to human health, owing to absence of noise, and conclude by a reiteration of my former request, that a trial be given them within the City limits.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY BERGH, President.

Distinguished Guests at the Hotels.

Commodore R. B. Lowry, of the United States Navy; Hon. Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at Nassau; Capt. H. F. Nicholson, of the Royal Navy; Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, of the United States Navy, and Dr. Trumbull, of London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Commodore Aulick, of the United States Navy; Gen. J. C. Robinson, of the United States Army; Judge Geo. Greene, of Michigan; Hon. A. B. Mullett, of Washington, and Dr. O'Sullivan, of Canada, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Niles G. Parker, State Treasurer of South Carolina; Gen. W. N. Coler, of Illinois; Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell; Gen. L. B. Frieze, of Providence, and Hon. R. J. Oglesby, of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Gorloff, of the Russian Army, and Gen. D. Vickers, of New-Jersey, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. B. H. Hill, of the United States Army, Hon. J. J. Wanroy, of Mobile, and Hon. Geo. W. Pemberton, of South Carolina, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. Capt. Legge, of England, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. W. H. Judah, of Florida, and Hon. H. M. Newhall, of San Francisco, are at the Spingler House.

Prostrated by the Heat.

The intense heat of yesterday was something more serious than a simple discomfort, as it caused several casualties. The following are the more serious cases reported by the Police:

Patrolman MCNAMARA, Eighth Precinct, was prostrated at the fire in Mercer-street, but recovered under the treatment of Surgeon FRELIGH at the Station-house.

MICHAEL LINN, who has no home, was overcome by the heat at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES KENT, of No. 412 Madison-street, was overcome in City Hall Park, and was taken to Park Hospital.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 12—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money and 93⅛ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 93.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 93⅛; 1865, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 93.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 11—Evening.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed at 97⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12—10½ A. M.—COTTON.—The market opened flat; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON.—The market closed easier; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Lard, 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 18d.@18½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 40s.@41s. ₱ cwt.

[Advertisement.]

BELL SCHNAPPS—A pure medicinal beverage.
BELL SCHNAPPS cures dyspepsia, gravel, dropsy.
BELL SCHNAPPS cures disease of the kidneys.
BELL SCHNAPPS strengthens the nervous system.
BELL SCHNAPPS for sale by druggists and grocers.
H. G. WOLFE & CO., 18 south William-st., Importers.

[Advertisement.]

The daily accidents arising from burning impure oils, should warn consumers to use PRATT'S Astral Oil. The safest and best.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 12—*In steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Havre.*—T. T. Dwight, Mrs. W. H. Stewart, 5 children, governess, and maid, Miss Phillips, Miss Fisher, G. Grande, Mr. and Mrs. Paggio and 2 children, Henry Neuscheler, Etienne Costerausta, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ludman, Mr. and Mrs. Di St. Amand, P. M. Nicrose, Miss Ludman, Mme. L. Aignoux, Mrs. Silliman, Mr. and Mrs. Dugue, Mr. Dugue, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes and 2 children, M. De Luca, Consul-General of Italy, M. De Jouslard, M. Hautefeuille, Mr. Gusman, Paul Roossinman, G. Bramma, Mr. and Mrs. Vail, M. and Mme. Ramon Girait, Pecho Monzes Bandilis Sena, Mr. and Mme. H. C. Crane, M. G. Porzio, Victor Maignan, E. Nicolas, Mme. C. Dumest, Mme. Gilbert, Mme. Rosalie Manton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mellon, P. Bouree, Mr. Berlet, Mr. and Mrs. Dalca, Mme. Cadwallader, Mme. Renout, Mrs. Rosa Pontonnier, Mrs. E. Henriot, Mme. M. Mahler, Mme. Laforcade, H. Bongrand, Mlle. Marie Bongrand, Pulcan Bongrand, Don Jules Galiot, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, E. Gorget, R. P. Cifre, Paulin A. Galiit, E. Parker, J. Rouiller, Mrs. Dugue's maid, Mrs. Paggio's maid, Mme. Genot, Mrs. P. T. Ledoux, Mr. Ledoux, Jr., Mlle. A. Heche, Mme. P. Patrone, Mrs. Elise Krampell, Mr. and Mrs. Montaland, Leon Chevret, Mr. Lelievre, Auguste Forestier, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Janjou, M. and Mme. Carlo Cheli, Peter Dusang, J. J. Eyers, Emanuel Comes, Mrs. Mary J. Cole, Frederick Cerf, Mr. and Mrs. Dheron, Charles A. Jameron, Mons. Jeancas, Mme. Jeancas and child, Louis Lombardi, David Labbri, Henry Cordier, B. Bernard, F. Gubba, Gustave Louis Stoffel, Laurent Collerey, Mme. Collerey, Mme. du Houx, Jean Baptiste Parmentier, Antoine Collin, Mme. Marie Collin, Mme. de la Roussie, Constant Dennery, Henry Cawley, Mme. Sartin.

AUG. 12—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Brandreth, infant and nurse, Mrs. J. A. Baker, Miss Emma Moss, J. D. Thomson and wife, Mr. Nitres, Guilliame Nitres, C. L. Beissner, A. C. Moss, Mr. Piecot, Geo. C. Powers, Geo. Stedman, Jos. Goltz, Mr. Cottell, Jno. Higgins, J. Holmes, Fras. M. Gardiner, Wm. Naismith, P. S. Gilmore, Mr. Despard, wife and child, John S. Ouden, Mrs. Otto C. P. Archer, F. R. Scott, B. D. Stephan, Ed. Godrich, Mrs. Lang, Miss Lang, Miss Elizabeth Lang, Joseph Lang; Louis A. Barnard and wife, Jos. Eddy, August-Weber, Rev. Dr. Melville, H. A. Cargill, W. G. Kuyter, Mr. Ward, J. W. Montgomery, Thos. Foner, Matthew O'Brien and wife, Mary Richmond, Miss Petreant, Alexander Petrement, wife, and 2 children, D. M. Monroe, T. H. Cremer, Mrs. B. Wilson, Mrs. Massington, Mrs. Snoad and child, Mr. Nowers and wife, Mr. Boden and wife, Lieut. J. G. Scott, Capt. H. H. Bartlett and wife, Fritz Jammer.

AUG. 12—*In steam-ship Anglia, for Liverpool and Glasgow.*—Robert J. C. Leake and Clara K. Leake, Mr. Hendrey, Hugh Innis, J. Thompson, David Semple, Walter Bright, Archibald Crawford, George C. Wagener, William Ogilvie, John Cruikshank, John M. and Jos. and L. Fiacre, Robt. Watt, Robt. Struthers and wife, Col. J. A. Bates and wife, U. S. A., Mrs. Sarah Dyre and niece, Miss Eliza and Miss Welhelmina Dickson, Miss M. R. Hart, C. N. Dennison and wife, John Sheldon and wife, Joseph M. Wade, Henry Powell, Mrs. C. Spering, James Bind, James Elliptt, wife and child, John Bunting and wife, James Waterson, Jas. McKechnie, James W. Mattheison, Archibald McClaren, Thomas McKenna, John Wilson and wife, David Smith, wife and infant; other passengers in the steerage.

AUG. 12—*In steam-ship France, for Liverpool.*—F. G. Abbott, Miss Nickle, Rev. C. M. Nickle, O. S. Wilson, Ed. Thornton, H. Farrel, Mrs. H. Farrell, A. F. Smith, C. M. Marcello, Thos. Marshall, Wm. F. Archibald, J. H. Wagstaff, P. H. Jones, W. O. Headley, Mrs. W. O. Headley, Miss W. O. Headley, Mrs. De Reignic, R. H. Savage, L. P. Duke, J. R. Blacks, Miss Johnson, Miss M. A. Conlan, Peter Conlan, Mr. Appleton, Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Beasley.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—H. F. Fuller, T. Cramelin, H. Cramelin, J. Dixon, Wm. H. Ray, F. Inyake, James Lindsay, A. Gesemoen, J. W. Green, F. R. Limonds, S. Caspar, George Tilcombe, F. Wachtel, H. Weese, Mrs. P. Fitzgerald, J. S. Graves, T. B. Gorven, W. A. McCarthy, Wm. Arven, J. R. Jones, J. Caveur.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 12—*In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Williams, Mrs. Alex. Turnbull and man-servant, Miss J. Turnbull, Mrs. L. Waldron, R. Norris, T. Schwanck, Mr. Tayler, W. H. Kengh, Miss A. Day, E. B. Biddle, Jr., E. Gilhooly, T. Lyons, O. Horkiemer, E. C. Smyth, Miss. Smyth, Miss M. Dwight, T. Pryer, Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, P. Moran, W. Calwarthy, C. R. Reppon, J. L. Foster, T. C. Boutillier, Miss E. Boutillier, Mr. Mackensie, Mr. and Mrs. Erving, Mr. and Mrs. Fishback, L. Tishback, G. Tishback, P. Bramock, C. B. Wilson, G. A. Moss and servant, Mr. and Mrs. T. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Gordere, Mrs. E. Bates and child, Miss A. Bates, Mrs. M. Tyer, W. Borkett, E. H. Nichill, J. B. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Fowmer, Mrs. Meers, child and wife, P. Goodsell, E. L. M. Brown, J. Farjeon, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Master W. Richards, Mr. E. Eartham, C. Giddings, Miss A. Manning, Mrs. W. Heurman, Mr. and Mrs. P. McCall, Miss E. McCall, Miss G. McCall, Miss J. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Deacon and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Aughttree, F. Buchan, B. O'Neill, V. de la Vena, C. Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. Patten, S. Pednell, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Ide, R. P. Sinclair, Miss E. Brooking, J. Lawson, J. B. Noraham, Miss A. Whitney, J. Travis, J. Armstrong, Rev. P. P. McDowall, Miss M. McDowall, N. Jenkinson.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall and Kingston.—Wm. G. Sealy, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Ryan, F. G. Enazmis, C. T. Pardie, F. Calderon, Mr. Bowie and lady, Mr. Mainott and lady, Capt. W. Wells, Dr. Phillips, C. H. Quin, R. S. Tomen, B. Ponce de Leon, E. H. Udarte, Mr. Swindge, F. M. Guardia, C. A. Frank, S. W. D. Jackson, Mrs. Barter and 4 children, H. Ball, E. Depuyster, Mr. Peckham, Mr. Roch, E. Clark, F. Granes, W. Geddes, B. Hinchy, Dr. Billinas, S. B. Whipple, W. D. Rector, A. Tornso and 2 children, A. Marchant, T. B. Owens, Agnes Potter, Dr. Davies, wife and family, John Davies, wife and family, P. Desnoes and lady, J. B. Gentil, E. G. Tyrrell and lady, Miss Angelis, Mrs. J. J. Fegan, Capt. Whidden, James Francis, S. Pires, G. Geraus, M. Aguerro, F. Aguerro, Wm. de Roux, F. A. Tanayo, R. C. Banero, F. Loynas, J. P. Bravo, R. O. Formans, Jose Roca, G. R. Bakeman, Geo. Burnhand, Harry Sechy, W. McClanahan, Mrs. J. Rosentriel and 4 children, J. Speyer, J. M. Hast, Mrs. Echilovich and child, Mrs. E. W. Moss and family, J. A. Smith, Geo. Ganker, L. Rich, H. Deckers and wife, J. R. Shillaba, wife and infant, L. J. Heckmans, Jas. Goodspeed, Elizabeth Abbott, J. J. Gilmor and wife; H. S. Todd, D. Shelden, Lena Mathier and 2 children, Mary Peckman and family, W. H. Harrod, Mrs. C. A. Masson, N. Whittier and wife, G. Adler, Chas. Fisher and wife, T. L. Potter, Mrs. G. Mallory, Mrs. Ron Zuick, D. Mixon, Ellen Morter, Thos. Thornton, Wm. Moore, G. B. Chambers and son, Geo. C. Carroll, Gen. A. R. Root, and 141 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5:08 | Sun sets......7:01 | Moon rises..2:17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..5:47 | Gov. Island...6:36 | Hell Gate....7:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Titian, (Br.,) Buchanan, Sidney, C. B., International Coal and Railway Co.; City of Houston, Partridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Catharine Whiting, Howes, Savannah, Robt. Lowden; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, Geo. B. Merrick; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia; France, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Hermann, (N. G.,) Reichmann, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, George Mackenzie; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Crescent City, Crowell, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Magnolia, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; James Adger, Lockwood, Henry Charleston, R. Morgan & Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Dinapore, (Br.,) Wilson, Liverpool, Arkell & Tufts; New World, Champion, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Thomas Pope, Richardson, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Kallisto, (Nor.,) Gerrard, Queenstown for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Horace Beals, Strout, Gibraltar, Kremmelberg & Co.; Clara, (Br.,) McConnell, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Co.

Brigs Svea, (Nor.,) Wedruff, Londonderry, Wendt, Tetens & Beckmann; G. J. Troop, (Br.,) Serrio, Havre, Moss & Ward; River Queen, (Br.,) Cottan, Trieste, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Jas. Miller, Berg, Pernambuco and Bahia, Miller & Houghton; Alfaretta (Br.,) O'Neil, St. John, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schrs. Charles E. Moody, Whittemore, Para, C. Ludmann & Co.; C. C. Warren, Walker, Aux Cayes, B. J. Wenberg; Dandy, (Br.,) Bullard, Nassau, J. Eneas; Welcome Home, (Br.,) Hunter, Harbor Island, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; M. Brooks, Cook, Charleston; Susan Wright, Douglass, Georgetown, S. C., Dollner, Potter & Co.; Eliza De Hart, Low, Georgetown, S. C., Miller & Houghton; O. P. Bemis, Stigbee, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Van Brunt & Co.; Nellie Potter, Gaskell, Washington; John G. Ferris, Webber, Baltimore, William Chalmers; Thomas W. Thorne, Scranton, Providence; H. W. Jackson & Co.; Freedom, (Br.,) King, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Luck, Broadstreet, Newbern, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Horace Nichols, Dupuy, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; Breeze, Nelson, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; Mott Bedell, Bedell, Richmond, A. Abbott; Uriah & Tabitha, Gilson, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Van Brunt & Co.; John Randolph, Robbins, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, Bridgeport, Chas. H. Trumbull & Co.

Sloop Union, Hutchinson, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Mesurier, Liverpool, Aug. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Aug. 8, lat. 47 N., lon. 47 10 W., passed bark Lelia Allen, (of P. E. Island,) bound E.; same date, lat. 46, lon. 49 30, ship Irene, (Br.,) bound W.; 10th, lat. 42 25, lon. 62, a Br. bark Commercial Code W. Q. H. T., bound W.; 11th, at 3½ P. M., 260 miles E. of Sandy Hook, an Inman steamship bound E.; 12th, at 2 A. M., 120 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a National steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Ocean Queen, Gray, Aspinwall Aug 2, via Kingston, Jam., 8th, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to F. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Had pleasant weather, with strong trades across the Caribbean; Aug. 11, lat. 34 15, lon. 73 55, spoke bark St. Ursula, (of Barbados,) under very short canvas, from Rio Janeiro, for New-York.

Steam-ship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Thearle, Newcastle July 13, via Halifax Aug. 8, with mdse. to Funck, Edye & Co. Experienced fresh westerly winds to Halifax, from thence light westerly winds and fog.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans Aug. 5, S. W. Pass 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Ship British Empire, (of London,) Mathews, Calcutta April 23 and Sand Heads 26th, with mdse. to Munzinger & Pitzipio. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 22, and crossed the equator July 12 in lon. 30 W. Had light winds with fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Edward Moert, (Belg.,) Deswelgh, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to order. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Pallas, (of Belize, Hon.,) Biddle, Belize, Hon., 16 ds., with logwood, &c., to Wm. Jex.

Bark Juan F. Pearson, (Arg.,) Oliver, Montevideo 52 ds., with hides and wool to Howe, White & Co. Had moderate weather.

Brig M. L. B., (of Halifax,) Ester, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to order. Had light winds and calms.

Brig La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes 14 ds., with logwood, &c., to Morrison & Bartow.

Brig W. McKean, (Br.,) Newell, Savanilla 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Heney & Parker.

Brig Sea Bird, (of Halifax,) Card, Maracaibo 18 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Loets & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Brig Osprey, (of Quebec,) Taylor, Maceio June 24, via Delaware Breakwater Aug. 8, with sugar to H. B. Swift & Co.—vessel to R. P. Currie.

Brig Maggie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Gray, Sidney, C. B., 28 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain and Son—vessel to master.

Brig Holden, (Nor.,) Hansen, Malaga 62 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Anna, (Br.,) McLellan, Rondout for Aspinwall.

Schr. Harry Bluff, (of Salem,) Benson, Aquin 11 ds., with log-wood to C. A. Van Bokkelin—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Aug. 9, off Hatteras, spoke brig Water Witch, bound S.

Schr. Joe Kelley, (of Nassau,) Chapman, Maracaibo 17 ds., with coffee to Perez & Oberrio.

Schr. Orralloo, Small, Sand River, N. S., via Tarpaulin Cove, with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. George Washington, (of Booth Bay,) Sherlock, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Douglass & Griffin.

Schr. Wallington, Tucker, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Handy, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. L. M. Strout, Tracy, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. L. A. Hollis, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Young, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Storm King, Youman, Rondout, for Fall River.

Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Tarry Not, Meader, Wood's Hole, for Rondout.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Wharton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Watchman, Currier, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Persis L. Smith, Robinson, Portland, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Emma, Bagley, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Susan McDivett, McDivett, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Louisa, Mitchell, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Richmond, Guptil, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Fannie and Edith, Wilson, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Jos. Cunningham, Kelly, Providence, for Eastport.

Schr. Capella, (Br.,) Dorchester, N. B., with building stone to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Sarah Sound, Anderson, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Hutchinson, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. N. H. Benedict, Dennis, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Silver Bell, Bailey, Gardiner, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Kate Grant, Brown, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Charles Roberts, Rodgers, Fox Island, with lobsters to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Comet, Baker, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lampheer.

Schr. Lady Adams, Sullivan, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Lamphear, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minnie, Herrick, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Lovell, Warren, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Quickstep, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport, for Eastport.
Schr. Horizon, Newman, Pawtucket, for Rondout.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, —— for Greenport.
Schr. Mary Fletcher, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Undana, Willets, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Charter Oak, Barrett, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Wave, Lyons, Port Johnson, for Fall River.
Schr. Chas. W. Bentley, Baker, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. J. Freeman, Eldridge, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. M. Richards, Irwin, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Albert Thomas, Rose, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Pavillion, Allen, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. Republic, Flynn, Rondout, for Bristol.
Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Greenpoint.
Schr. Lizzie Bennett, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Connecticut, Stephens, New-Haven.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Yankee Doodle, Markbury, Virginia.
Schr. B. Bradley, Bradley, New-Haven.
Schr. John Masser, Abrahams, Virginia.
Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Kate Thomas, Barlow, Sandwich.
Schr. J. Truman, Gibbs, New-Bedford.
Schr. M. L. Ward, Ward, New-Haven.
Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.
Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, New-Haven.
Schr. Hattie S. Collins, New-Haven.
Schr. Anider, Corwin, Jonesport.
Schr. Editor, Black, Bridgeport.
Schr. Copy, Mills, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Nausett, Mayo, Orleans.
Schr. Jane, Nash, Westerly.
Schr. Siak, Hart, Norwalk.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Ville de Paris, for Havre; Hermann, for Bremen; France and City of Brussels, for Liverpool; Anglia, for Glasgow; George Washington and Crescent City, for New-Orleans; City of Houston, for Galveston; Lodona, for New-Orleans; Magnolia and Cath. Whiting, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Wyanoke and Geo. B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Arr. steamer Hatteras, from New-York; barks Pacific, from Beyrot; Corra Linn, from Manila; Arizona, from Guttenburg; brigs Faugh-a-Ballagh, from St Jago; Antelope, from Baltimore; schrs. C. W. Clark, from Gonaives; Helen M. Simmons, from Port-au-Platte; Augustine St. Marie, from Rosario.

Arr. this P. M., bark D. H. Bills, from Alexandria; brigs Oriana, from Cape Haytien; M. E. Thompson, from Baltimore; schrs. C. C. Bearse, from Fernandina; Game Cock, from Jacmel.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 12.—Passed up, a large steamer supposed to be the Rita, from Havana, to load for Liverpool at Philadelphia, where her cargo is ready.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Arr. ship Black Hawk, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Arr. ship Tarapaca, from Bordeaux. Sld. Donne Castle, for Queenstown, with the third cargo of wheat of this season.

Miscellaneous.

Steamer Metropolis, about 1,100 tons register, built by Eben Manson, at Newburyport, for Messrs. Lunt Brothers, of New-York, will soon be launched from King's Island. Her dimensions are, length, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 16½ feet. She has two decks. Her frame is of the best quality of white oak, the floor timbers all crossing the keel, each extending nearly the whole width of the vessel in one piece, and placed as nearly together as is allowable, and then filled between with white pine and calked, making a solid bottom or floor to the ship. The ship has been provided with a fine donkey boiler and engines, so arranged as to be used in hoisting the cargo from two hatches at the same time, also to warp the ship, hoist sails, or to heat the ship, or pump water. She will be of a very light draft, and carry a large cargo, and is expected to steam ten knots per hour on a smaller consumption of coal than any steamer now running on the coast.

The hull of the schr. Isaac Hinckley, before reported, came ashore on Peck's Beach, below Absecom, the 11th inst., in so damaged a condition as to be of no use.

Foreign Ports.

NASSAU, July 28.—A wrecking vessel has arrived here with 1,200 barrels of the cargo of the wrecked steamer City of Port-au-Prince, which has been recovered in charge of the Captain. A vessel is expected here to convey it to New-York. Capt. Jackson says the only way in which he can account for the loss of his vessel is that his chronometer must have been out of order. The wreck of the steamer, machinery and everything belonging to it has been lost. Several persons have been imprisoned at Inagua for plundering the cargo.

BARACOA, Aug. 3.—In port, schr. Aselda and Laura to sail the 10th inst.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Cunard steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from New-York Aug. 2, touched at Queenstown last evening and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Cunard steam-ship Malta, Capt. McDowell, from Boston for Liverpool, also touched at Queenstown last evening and proceeded.

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